The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MAGAZINES BLOCK "PENNY POSTAGE"

Postmaster General Charges They Are Responsible for Maintenance of Present 2 Cent Rate.

DENIES ALL THEIR CLAIMS

Statement Issued by Periodical Publishers Is Declared to Be False in Many Parts.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—"Erroneous or misleading" is the characterization by the postoffice department of a statement recently published by the Periodical Publishers' association, entitled "An Argument on Second Class Postal Rates from the Business Standpoint Alone."

The answer of the department to the argument of the magazine publishers was given to the public today. It declares that the material premise on which the argument is based proves to be faulty and consequently every important conclusion reached is fallacious.

The interesting—almost startling—assertion is made by Postmaster General Hitchcock that "if the rate on second class mail were made high enough to cover the entire cost of transporting and handling it, which has not been suggested, it would be possible, without creating a deficit, to reduce the postage on letters from 2 cents to 1 cent. Every time a 2 cent stamp is now placed on a letter it defrays not only the expense of handling and transporting the letter but helps to pay in almost equal measure the cost of distributing through the mails the periodical publications of the country."

Hauls of Magazines Long.

The department's statement is an elaborate discussion of the cost to the government of postal facilities, particularly of second class matter and rural free delivery. It is shown that the average length of the haul of magazines is 1,048 miles, while that of daily newspapers—also second class matter—is only 291 miles. The department asserts that "the conclusion that there is no more expense to the government in carrying magazines an average distance of 1,048 miles than in carrying newspapers 291 miles is so palpably wrong as hardly to deserve comment."

It was contended in the publishers' argument that the second class matter should not be charged with the proportionate cost of rural free delivery assigned to it by the department because that branch of the service is "a governmental policy," conducted at a great loss, and because further the periodicals have no need of that service.

In reply to this point Postmaster General Hitchcock says: "The department was conservative in charging to second class mail 40.32 per cent of the cost of rural delivery. Statistics show that 45 per cent of the pieces of mail handled in this service consists of second class matter. Were it not for the rural delivery service the circulations of magazines would be materially reduced."

Cannot Blame Rural Delivery.

In response to the publishers' assertion "that with a proper allowance for rural delivery service there is a surplus of over $10,000,000 in all the operations of the postoffice," Mr. Hitchcock declares that "with equal force it might be said, 'with proper allowance for second class mail there is a surplus of over $46,000,000 in all the operations of the postal service.' Even if there were no deficit, the fact that the department is conducting one branch of its business at a loss of $24,000,000 annually would demand attention."

It is pointed out that "the government is losing over 8 cents a pound on second class matter sent through the mails, the annual loss to the national revenues from this cause approximating $24,000,000." There are 27,000 publications in the country enjoying the second class privilege, a large proportion of which are magazines.

Mr. Hitchcock says that if this tremendous loss could be saved the money could be applied in other ways to much greater advantage to the public generally.

Strong Words in Report.

The report does not mince words in discussing the claims of the publishers. It says:

"In the course of his argument the representative of the association asserts that in arriving at the amount of transportation expenses to be charged against second class matter the department used the figures 65.91 as the percentage of weight of second class matter to the total weight of mail carried. This statement is absolutely untrue. The apportionment of transportation charges to second class matter was made on the basis of 52.49 per cent, which was computed from the amount of mail and equipment actually hauled and the length of the haul.

"The association's representative makes a mistake also in assuming that the entire amount of second class mail is hauled on railroads, which is not the fact.

"He also persistently refuses to recognize the obvious effect of length of haul, which is the principal element in determining the average cost of transporting a pound of mail. Possibly the reason for this is found in the fact that the average haul of magazines has been shown to be 1,048 miles and the average haul of daily newspapers only 291 miles.

Shows "Route Plea" Wrong.

"The conclusion that there is no more expense to the government in carrying magazines an average distance of 1,048 miles than in carrying newspapers 291 miles is so palpably wrong as hardly to deserve comment. Mr. Wilder's argument is based on the fact that the cost of carrying a pound of mail is greater on certain short railroad routes, where the weights of mail carried are small, than on many longer lines where the weights carried are greater.

"He asserts that 'as the newspapers are in the short hauls they are more than likely in the small weights, and therefore cost the government a higher rate per pound than magazines.' This involves the erroneous assumption that newspapers, because they are hauled a small average distance, are likely to be carried over the short, lightweight routes instead of the main railroad lines. As a matter of fact it is the main lines that enter large cities where newspapers are published, while the short, lightweight routes seldom touch large cities.

"The fallacy of the association's whole contention is conclusively shown by the fact that the entire weight of mail of all classes carried on these short, lightweight routes is little more than 10 per cent of the weight of

(Continued on page 4, column 3.)

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

THE WEATHER—

FORECAST—Fair Monday, Tuesday partly cloudy, rising temperature. Winds shifting to southerly and increasing by Tuesday morning.

Sunrise, 6:39; sunset, 5:30. Moonrise, 10:12 p. m.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Temperature, Mean, 40, min. 36, mean 38, normal for the day 32. Excess since Jan. 1, 71.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .04. Deficiency since Jan. 1, .10 inch.

Wind, W., max. 18 miles an hour, at 11 p. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 89%, 7 p. m. 72%.

Barometer, 8th level, 7 a. m. 30.03, 7 p. m. 30.10.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 100.

EDITORIAL—PAGE 8.

The Postal Savings Banks.
Our Methods Known Afar.
An Argument in Terms of Cold Cash.
Vain Regrets.
In Industry and Finance.
Chicago Has No Such Orator.
The Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON.

Postoffice department issues special report denying claims of magazine publishers and saying rates given them prevent penny postage on letters. Page 1.

Congress has chance to reorganize postoffice department from top to bottom by passing Weeks bill. Page 4.

Ballinger may seek testimony of President Taft in support of claims against Pinchot. Page 4.

Senator Lorimer, in letter, tells why he fights plan of waterway. Page 4.

DOMESTIC.

Central Labor union of Philadelphia votes for general strike of all union men next Saturday, in support of traction employés who are out; rioting continues. Page 1.

Suffragette says east side girls, dressed in her clothes, passed as society debutantes. Page 1.

Telephone girls declared not eligible to positions unless their height is five feet. Page 9.

D. A. R. involved in row over discharge of clerk by President Scott. Page 9.

Girl receives poisoned candy as wedding gift; former suitor arrested. Page 10.

South cries for practical farmers of north to get wealth from its fertile soil. Page 11.

FOREIGN.

London goes mad on speculation in rubber shares despite warnings by newspapers. Page 1.

Pastor of Methodist church in Rome denounces action of vatican in refusing to greet Fairbanks. Page 5.

Liberals' fate hangs in balance; ministry may fall today. Page 5.

LOCAL.

Elevator men vote to strike in office buildings if demands are not granted. Page 1.

Woman pinned under car an hour as crew tries to take out body; dies at hospital. Page 1.

Eddie English, paroled convict, who planned to hold up Chicagoans, will get quick trial today. Page 2.

Medical experts to testify for Miss Estelle Stout today. Page 3.

Women "no tax" forces to seek court warrant for reducing their assessments to ratio of wealthy "dodgers." Page 8.

Maywood pastor, referring to village row over charitable society, calls scandal curse of the suburb. Page 9.

English jurist's "occasional slip" for married men frowned on by Chicago judges and women. Page 3.

Magerstadt boomed for mayor; full county ticket planned. Page 4.

Greater energy shown by "wets" and "drys" as last stage of local option fight draws nearer. Page 7.

Educational council of American Medical association to ask uniform laws governing practice. Page 14.

MAGAZINE—PAGE 6.

Society—Entertainments.
Prof. Dorsey on Bulgaria.
Woman and Her Work.
Music and Drama.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Commercial. Page 12.
Financial. Page 12.

SPORTING—PAGE 12.

Observation car of White Sox special derailed by spread switch at Palmer Lake, Colo., but none is injured.

Cubs arrive at West Baden and find springs nearly under water; may move on to New Orleans tomorrow.

Battling Nelson, returning to Chicago from defeat by Wolgast, given a notable reception by local admirers.

Champion Frank Gotch will meet unbeaten Jim Esson, the Scot, at Coliseum tonight.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived.	Port.
BALTIC	Queenstown.
CALIFORNIA	Moville.
CORSICAN	Halifax.
HAMBURG	Naples.
LA SAVOIE	New York.
MADONNA	New York.
MONGOLIAN	Philadelphia.
SAN GIOVANNI	New York.
ST. LOUIS	Southampton.
TUNISIAN	Liverpool.
Sailed.	**Port.**
EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Halifax.
LUSITANIA	Queenstown.
PRESIDENT GRANT	Southampton.
PRINZ F. WILHELM	Southampton.

WIRELESS REPORTS.

BERLIN	Out 800 miles	Due at N. York Wed. a. m.
K. W. DER GR.	Out 1,200 miles	Due at New York Wed. a. m.
LA GASCOGNE	Out 200 miles	Due at Havre Tues. a. m.
LAURENTIC	Out 725 miles	Due at N. York Tues. a. m.

FIRST impressions count most. Every caller gets her first impression of your home from the maid who answers the bell. You can secure neat and well trained girls through a small want ad in The Tribune. Simply telephone

CENTRAL 100

Ask for an ad taker, tell her the kind of girl you want and she will write your ad.

LONDON GOES MAD BOOMING RUBBER

Speculation Has Spread to All Classes and Is Little More Than Wild Rush to Gamble in Stocks.

PAPERS WARN PLUNGERS.

Companies Are Floated "Overnight" by Promoters, Who Are Eager to Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 27.—England is mad with excitement over speculation in rubber shares. The frenzy has been growing for weeks, until it has affected all classes, but there is nothing to indicate that the culmination has been reached or is likely to be reached soon.

Based originally on the increasing price of rubber, the speculation has become, so far as the public is concerned, a mere gamble for profits on the rise in shares caused by the boom itself, and without regard to the property or prospects of the companies concerned.

Shares are buoyantly active and many new companies are being floated, with many more to come. Today's newspapers, for instance, contain no fewer than seven prospectuses inviting the modest sum of $4,000,000 from the public, which has gone rubber mad.

Boom Causes Market Turmoil.

Properties which, when put on the market at a low figure before the outburst, failed to entice the rubber experts, now have been hurriedly acquired by syndicates who are promoting companies having a capital of eight to ten times the amount or value assessed when the properties were reported by the experts.

It is not too much to say that the boom is of an unprecedented nature. It makes the Kaffir revival of a decade ago seem a trivial affair. Day after day, for weeks past, the market has been in a confused and excited turmoil. The brokers confess that their eager clients are in ignorance even of the weird names of many of the companies whose shares they are anxious to buy.

But still the customers come, not in single squads, but in battalions. Scores of properties which are presumed to have rubber possibilities have been floated on the eager public. Caution long since has been flung to the winds, notwithstanding the warnings printed in the daily papers.

Widows' Mites Swallowed Up.

But good or bad, it is all the same. Such a little matter as the prospects of a concern is the last thought of the public. The truth of the matter is that England is in the throes of one of its periodical gambling seizures, which nothing on earth will allay, but which must work itself out.

Persons who cannot afford to lose a shilling in the ordinary course of affairs have been unable to resist the fever and have risked their all, including the rent money, in the wild scramble for profits. It is a curious fact that clergymen and widows are always to the fore in gambles of this kind, showing how widespread is this contagious disease.

"I shall not be able to stand it much longer" is a common cry. As much as $5 an hour is gladly paid to experienced help, but even at that figure the supply is limited.

Of course amid the excitement the shares have risen enormously. There is no doubt that there is much solid substratum to the buoyancy, but whatever it may be, never in the experience of the stock exchange has there been a boom like the present which has not been followed by a severe reaction.

Movement Seems Justified.

Meanwhile there is no indication that the end is in sight. Investors, seeing the huge premiums the shares are commanding, are naturally anxious to share in the prosperity. At the present time the movement seems partly justified. The price of rubber continues to advance. A further increase of 6 cents a pound took place during the week. Naturally the movement is accompanied by a continued output of new concerns appealing for capital, many of which, however, cannot arrive at a profit earning stage for some years.

A prominent broker said that out of 200,000 shares he dealt in last week fully half related to orders for five and ten shares, which he received fro all parts of the British Isles. Many of those who sent them did not know what they wanted, except to "buy five rubber shares."

Large Fortunes Are Made.

There is no doubt that large fortunes have been made. One Liverpool merchant confesses to a profit of $1,500,000 and hundreds of private individuals all over the country have netted sums ranging from $250 to $100,000.

A prominent rubber broker of Mincing Lane is dealing in as many as 100,000 shares a day, the result being that his staff is completely worn out. The nerve strain on members and clerks alike is severe. Some clerks now have lived in the city for weeks, only going home for a few hours once a week. Rooms have been engaged for them at city hotels.

'OULD SOD' FOR TAFT SPEECH TO LEAVE IRELAND THURSDAY.

Bit of Green Consigned to Fellowship Club Will Be Ready for President to Stand On—Game at Dinner.

When the liner St. Louis touches at Queenstown next Thursday on its westward voyage she twelve square feet of "ould sod" consigned to the Irish Fellowship club of Chicago will be placed on board.

The St. Louis should dock at New York on the 10th, and two days later the bit of green will reach Chicago.

Five days in a greenhouse will cure any ills that may result from the ocean trip, and President Taft should plant his feet on as verdant a bit of grass and shamrocks as grows anywhere in the world on March 17.

President Taft will partake of game captured by Col. Roosevelt in far off Africa, if the steamships and railroads trains are on time. And the feast will be held in Chicago.

According to a cablegram received by Manager G. H. Gaeley of the La Salle hotel from Sir Michael Dennison of British Uganda, the carcasses of two gemsbok captured by Col. Roosevelt are on their way here.

HELD UNDER CAR 1 HOUR; DIES

Woman Writhes in Agony as Crew Tries to Take Out Body.

CHILD FAINTS AT NEWS.

Daughter and Father Reach Hospital 10 Minutes Too Late.

Held under the heavy trucks of an Archer avenue car that ran her down near her residence last night, Mrs. Anna Kostal, 2038 Stark street, writhed in pain for an hour with both legs crushed, while a wrecking crew worked to remove the coach from her bleeding form. She died soon after the police carried her, unconscious, into the county hospital.

Lucy, a 12 year old daughter of the woman, who had waited long for her mother's return, went to the Desplaines street police station to report her missing. Up to this time the police did not know the identity of the injured woman. From the description given by the girl the desk sergeant recognized her as the street car victim.

Weeps as He Tells Girl of Death.

"Little girl," said the sergeant, tears glistening in his eyes, "your mother was struck by a street car awhile ago. She was taken to the county hospital by our wagon. Her injuries, the wagon men just telephoned me, will prove fatal."

"Get to the hospital as quick as you can, or you will not see her alive."

Weeping as she fled toward home to notify her father of the accident, the daughter burst into the house and fell in a faint. When she was able to speak, she gasped:

"Mamma was hit by a street car and is dying at the hospital."

Leaving a younger child in care of the neighbors, Kostal and the daughter hastened to the mother's side.

Reach Hospital Ten Minutes Too Late.

The husband was almost frantic when upon reaching the hospital he was told that his wife had died ten minutes before his arrival.

Frightened at the angry threats made by the gathering crowd, Lloyd Worthley, motorman of the car that ran the woman down, left the scene of the accident and went to the car barns. There he was found by the police and arrested. Thomas Long, the conductor, also was taken into custody pending an investigation by the coroner's office.

Mrs. Kostal, who was 32 years old, had gone to a store to get groceries for supper. She was crossing Archer avenue at May street when the accident happened. The car was west bound, and those who saw the woman struck say it was running at top speed.

The victim was rolled under the car and both legs terribly crushed below the knees.

Crowd Weeps as Woman Screams.

Before she lost consciousness her cries were pitiful, and men and women were moved to tears.

The conductor telephoned for the wrecking wagon, which had to come from Thirty-ninth and Wallace streets. Jacks were placed under the car and it was lifted from the victim, whose moaning had ceased before the work was finished.

IDAHO AVALANCHE BURIES 75: RELIEF TRAIN IS SENT OUT.

Twenty-five Families Are Reported to Have Suffered in Big Disaster at Wallace.

Spokane, Feb. 27.—A telephone message from Wallace, Idaho, late tonight said twenty-five families, probably seventy-five persons in all, were buried under an avalanche tonight. A special train left at midnight for Wallace, carrying rescuers.

SHOELESS, 2 MEN FLEE FROM INSANE DETENTION HOSPITAL.

Take Off Footgear So as Not to Make Noise, Break Open Window, and Escape While Nurses Are Busy.

Discarding their shoes so as not to make any noise, Fred Mitchell, 488 State street, and Fred Earne, Gary, Ind., forced open an iron grating that guarded a window in the dining room of the Detention Hospital for the Insane at West Polk and Wood streets last night and escaped.

The men were being treated for a mild form of insanity brought on by alcoholism, physicians at the hospital said, and hatless and shoeless fled in the darkness while attendants and nurses were putting other inmates of the institution to bed.

Their escape was not discovered until the attendants found the window open. Both men probably would have been taken to court in a few days.

STABBED, BUT CRAWLS A MILE.

Escort of Two Girls Objects to Attempts at Flirting and Is Waylaid by Offenders.

Fred Bosenilla, 29 years old, 1248 Fry street, although stabbed a dozen times last night as the result of trouble in a dance hall, managed to crawl almost a mile until he found Detective Young of the West North Avenue station.

The latter took him to St. Elisabeth's hospital. His assailants were arrested and identified by the victim's friends.

The men arrested are Wallace Sylfenberg, Arthur Wittke, Leon Conroy, Edward Kiehl, and John Kuhleki. Bosenilla's condition is critical.

ROBBED AS WAS VAN NORDEN.

San Franciscan Loses $1,000 in Manner Similar to Holdup of New Yorker by Women.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A young San Franciscan who has been stopping at a Broadway hotel was robbed of $1,000 today in a manner similar to that in which Warner M. Van Norden of this city lost $28,000 to two women near the Waldorf several weeks ago. In reporting the matter to the police, however, the Californian gave the name of "Frederick Williams," which is a fictitious one.

ELEVATOR STRIKE IS VOTED BY MEN

Ballot Nine to One for Walkout in Downtown Office Buildings; Conference Sought First.

MAY LEAVE CARS TODAY.

Operators Likely to Be Called from Duty at Busiest Moment, Unless Union Is Recognized.

By an overwhelming majority the elevator conductors and starters employed in downtown office buildings yesterday voted to strike. The result of the balloting will be reported to the officers of the Building Managers' association this morning, and unless a conference is granted for the purpose of trying to reach a settlement of the wage dispute the men threaten to walk out some time today.

Officers of the union are planning to take the managers and office building tenants by surprise. If no disposition is evinced by the employers to meet the men, either in arbitration or for the purpose of discussing the wage scale, the elevator men may be called out at any hour during the day. The probabilities are that a time will be chosen when the greatest number of tenants and employés are at work in the offices in the skyscrapers involved in the struggle.

President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor will take a hand in the dispute this morning. His efforts to avert a strike may postpone the walkout a day or two.

Will Reply to Managers.

A letter from President John A. Chapman of the association explaining the situation from the standpoint of the employers was received by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and this note the labor chief will reply to, pointing out the desire of the men for arbitration or for a conference in an effort to settle the controversy without resorting to a strike.

Out of a total of 885 members in the union, 787 members cast their ballot in the strike vote. The ballot was taken in Federation hall, 275 La Salle street, and the polls were open from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Business Agent James J. McAndrews of the union refused to give out the figures on the vote, though he stated that the result was about 9 to 1 in favor of a strike. This, he said, gave the officers of the union ample authority to "blow the strike whistle" at any moment, following the breaking off of negotiations.

The buildings that will be affected in the event of a strike will include only those controlled by members of the Building Managers' Association. The union leaders believe, however, some of the elevator men in the so-called "independent" buildings will join the strike in sympathy.

Buildings Listed for Strike.

The association buildings listed for a strike order are:

American Trust and Savings.	Great Northern.
Atwood.	Harverth.
Association.	Marquette.
Bedford.	Masonic Temple.
Calumet.	Monadnock.
Champlain.	People's Gas Light.
Chemical Bank.	Railway Exchange.
Chicago Title and Trust.	Reaper Block.
Chicago Savings Bank.	Royal Insurance.
Columbus Memorial.	Schiller.
Corn Exchange.	Security.
Fine Arts.	Stewart.
First National Bank.	Stock Exchange.
Fort Dearborn.	Tribune.
	Venetian.

Skyscrapers That Are Left Out.

Business Agent McAndrews gave out a list of buildings whose managers, he said, are willing to pay a flat scale of $65 a month, and these buildings will be excluded from the strike order. Among these structures are the New York Life, the Woman's temple, Commercial National Bank, Harvester, Adams Express, and the Borland buildings. No strikes will be called on the Old Colony or Powers buildings.

The dispute grew out of a demand presented by the union for an increase in wages of $10 a month and recognition of the union. As a counter proposition, the managers put into effect in all association buildings on Feb. 1 a graded scale of wages amounting to an increase of about $5 a month for the elevator men, in addition to increased wages for janitors, scrubwomen, firemen, and engineers. The officers of the association, however, on account of "unpleasant relations" with certain members of the union in the past, refused to recognize the organization and granted the increase to the employés as individuals.

New Scale Only a Minimum.

The new scale established by the managers calls for $55 a month for the first six months of service, $57.50 for the second six months, $60 after one year, $62.50 after two years, and $65 after five years of continuous employment. This, however, according to President Chapman of the association, is rigid only as a minimum, the employers in the association having the right to pay as much higher than that as they think the services of individual employés are worth.

"We investigated the matter and found that cost of living is high and the men are entitled to more money than they were getting," said President Chapman. "For that reason we gave them a scale that amounts to about $5 a month increase and at the same time affords an incentive to the men to remain in our employ. The longer time they stay with us the more money they will earn.

"We think our proposition is a fair and just one, and we are willing to stand by it. If the men go out on strike, well—they will lose their jobs and that will be the end of it. Under the circumstances, we feel that the matter is not subject to arbitration."

Want More Than Wages.

The elevator men say the scale given is not enough, and they insist on recognition of the union and a signed agreement covering the wage scale, working conditions, and other matters pertaining to the service. It is understood that the officers of the union would accept the increase of $5 a month, provided the union were recognized.

All day a steady stream of elevator conductors and starters filed through Federation hall, deposited their strike ballot, and left the building. The executive board of the union remained until late in the evening when the work of counting the strike vote was finished. The ballots were sealed and placed in a vault in the union headquarters.

DRESS ONLY SOCIAL BARRIER

Woman Says East Side Girls, in Costly Clothes, Won Favor.

COOK PLAYS AS A BELLE.

Suffragette Would Keep All Boys from Army and Navy.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell, wife of A. Judson Powell, a rich piano manufacturer of Brooklyn, was the chief speaker at the suffragette mass-meeting today. She told this story:

"I brought two young women—poor girls—from the east side to my residence last week, and after dressing them in my most beautiful gowns introduced them into a select aristocratic assemblage that had come to my home for the evening. Although members of a poor, self-supporting class, these two young women, genteel and nicely educated, deported themselves during the reception so charmingly that two gentlemen present—who, like the other guests, possessed no knowledge of the true social position of the girls—were much smitten with them and requested permission to call upon them in their homes. One of these men was a count, the other was possessed of riches to the extent of $2,000,000.

"All of this strengthens my claim that wealth and false pride alone make the social barrier. The wearer of a shirt waist is good enough for me."

Once Introduced Her Cook.

Mrs. Powell said it was not the first time she had fooled her friends by introducing among them persons not affluent like themselves.

"Once," she said, "I dressed up my cook Mary in one of my gowns and she mingled with my guests. Her figure is beautiful, and she made a stunning appearance. But she did not feel at ease in the strange company and staid only a short time. Back to the kitchen she went."

Mrs. Powell then entered into a tirade against bad government and the idle rich, whom she characterized as being the arch enemies of the suffragettes. She referred to the wealthy of this city as the "milksops of the west side" and "miserable, shoddy aristocracy." She said the winning of suffrage for women alone appeared to be the way in which to remedy bad government. She denounced child labor and the "kid glove" kind of suffragette.

"They gather at the Waldorf-Astoria," she said. "The shirtwaist wearer is not good enough for such as they. But the wearer of the shirtwaist is good enough for me. I cast my lot with them."

New York Poor Suffer Most.

Mrs. Powell said she had been all over the world and that nowhere—not even in Russia—has she seen more suffering than that endured by the poor of New York City.

"Millions and millions of gold dollars are expended constantly by the government for the construction of new battleships with which to make war, if necessary, upon the other nations or defend our shores," she said. "Why should not the vast sums expended on battleships be spent to benefit the poor? I vote against war. I cannot understand why the poor women's boys enlist in the navy and army to fight for the interests of the rich trust owners, who care nothing for them. Mothers should not allow their sons to enlist.

"Then imagine the atrocity of child labor and the thousand and one other evils. Suffrage for the women is the only remedy. We must have it. And we shall not use kisses as bribes, either."

BARON DIES IN PISTOL DUEL; SLAYER FORMERLY A FRIEND.

Fatality at Vienna the Result of a Scuffle Wherein Government Official's Arm Was Hurt.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Baron Hermann Widerhofer, a government official, son of the emperor's late physician, was shot and killed in a duel yesterday by his former friend and colleague, Dr. Mayer, who is known as a composer and chess player and Alpinist.

The duel was the outcome of a quarrel resulting from an impromptu scuffle in which Baron Widerhofer's right arm was hurt, compelling him to wear it in a sling.

The conditions of the duel were three shots each, with ordinary smooth bore pistols, at thirty-five paces. Baron Widerhofer fired first, using his left hand, and missed. Mayer's first shot pierced his opponent's skull and he died in a few minutes.

Mayer is intensely remorseful. He says he aimed at Baron Widerhofer's feet, but the pistol was overcharged and kicked, throwing the muzzle upwards.

The affair has caused a sensation in aristocratic circles, where both men are well known.

DOCTOR FOUND DEAD IN HOUSE.

Sixty Year Old Carl Strack Discovered in Hallway—Bank Books Showed He Had Money.

Dr. Carl Strack, 60 years old, was found dead late last night in the hallway of a boarding house at 831 Dearborn avenue. The police do not know the cause of death, but believe it was due to heart disease.

Mrs. John Dawson, who conducts the boarding house, said that Dr. Strack had been there only a short time and she knew little about him. Among the man's effects was found a Fort Dearborn National bank book which showed he had $940 on deposit there.

A similar book of the Hibernian Savings bank showed a deposit in that institution of $60.32. Invitations and circulars of St. John's lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Toronto, Canada, also were found in the man's room.

BABY CLINGS TO DEAD MOTHER.

Body of Woman Found with Crying Child—"Mamma Won't Wake Up."

Mrs. Mary L. Miller, 22 years old, 1004 Armitage avenue, was found dead in her house yesterday by F. Nabet, a neighbor. Clinging to her and crying pitifully was her 3 year old daughter, Mary.

Neighbors told the police that the woman had been a sufferer from epileptic fits and the police believe this was the cause of her death. The little girl would not leave her mother's body.

"We were playing," the child said, "when mamma stopped and went to sleep, and she won't wake up."

125,000 TO JOIN BIG CAR STRIKE; RIOTING GROWS

Philadelphia Labor Council Calls on All Organized Workmen to Walk Out Saturday.

POLICE SHOOT INTO MOBS.

Man and Boy Killed When Derailed Vehicle Hits Store; Bullets Wound Several Others.

HOPE TO FORCE ARBITRATION.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Union labor in this city voted tonight to back up the striking motormen and conductors in their fight against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company. The Central Labor union, after a secret meeting of 600 delegates, voted a general strike, to go into effect next Saturday.

The delegates represented at least 125,000 organized workers, and it is declared by some of the labor leaders that this number will join the general strike.

This decision of union bosses followed a day of almost continuous rioting, in which a boy and a man were killed and fifty persons were hurt. The trouble spread over the southeastern section of the city and flared up generally wherever police protection was inadequate. It was one of the worst days Philadelphia has suffered since the employés of the Rapid Transit company walked out.

The order for a general sympathetic strike was determined on as the only means to force the transit company to arbitrate with the men. The heads of the unions aided when the carmen declared frankly that their principal purpose was to make the company give in.

Move to Force Company's Hand.

Their reason for postponing the strike until Saturday was that the company may be forced by public opinion to agree to arbitration. In that event the general strike order would be rescinded.

The action of the Central Labor union puts it up to the individual unions to vote whether they want to strike. As a matter of fact, most of them already have voted to go out. It is not believed by any means that all of the union laborers included in the membership of the affiliated unions will quit even if the transit company refuses to be influenced, but the situation is sufficiently alarming to the citizens, who are wearied of incessant violence and the consequent discredit brought upon the city.

Danger lies in the fact that the striking carmen will have the active help of perhaps 90,000 idle men, a restless, dissatisfied force that may produce far more disorder than the city has yet seen. The resumption of rioting today was caused largely by the certainty that a general strike order would be the result of the labor meeting this evening. The prospect of powerful aid made the strikers and their sympathizers more dangerous than they had been at any time since the state constables appeared in the city.

Will Endeavor to Effect Peace.

Tomorrow efforts will be renewed to persuade the transit company to modify its attitude and agree at least to arbitrate all differences that properly may arise between employer and employé, that is to say, the questions of pay, hours of work, and one or two minor differences. The clergymen of the city will renew their offers to aid and the matter is to be taken up by the association of business men.

It became known tonight that the transit company nearly agreed to the plan the clergymen proposed last Friday, for a board of arbitration to consist of seven representative citizens. It was so near, indeed, that a statement agreeing to the plan had been drawn up and was awaiting signatures. President Kruger was for it, as was Vice President Wolf. The Wideners had agreed that it was the course that seemed wisest, and General Counsel Ballard and Mayor Reyburn had given their approval. But one man interposed.

George H. Earle, one of the city's representatives on the board of directors, would have none of it. Earle insisted on fighting it out and made his stand so determinedly that the rest of the directors gave in.

The Strike Resolutions.

The decision to call the general strike was set forth in the following resolutions:

Whereas, Since the union carmen have been locked out the company officials have conspired with certain interests in the city hall and have clubbed, coerced, and arrested men who were innocent of any crime whatsoever; have denied the citizens of this city their God given and constitutional rights, preventing the car men from operating hardy-garties that they might secure sustenance for their wives and children; have also denied the town drivers the right to stand on the streets so that the people might avail themselves of these transportation facilities if they did not desire to encourage the company's action by riding on its cars; and the state police have been brought into this city without any justification whatsoever, but ostensibly for the purpose of preserving order; and

Whereas, A united and determined public demands such cowardly action and unjust interference and violation of agreement; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of labor in extraordinary convention assembled,

hereby determine that a general strike shall take place in protest against the highhanded action and arbitrary use of administrative powers, and that we pledge ourselves not to return to work until all rights have been recognized and complied with.

Both Sides Make Statements.

The vote on the general strike proposition was unanimous, according to Charles A. Hope, secretary of the central labor union. There is no doubt the labor leaders believe they will succeed in calling out the majority of the union men of the city and that by doing so they will embarrass the business enough to force a demand on the Transit company to come to an agreement with its men.

The Rapid Transit company apparently is indifferent. D. T. Pierce, executive assistant to President Kruger, said tonight:

"Let the public understand this: We are paying no attention to this sympathetic strike talk. It will not affect the transportation facilities of the company. We are regaining normal conditions rapidly and, once they are regained, there is nothing more to be said.

"The argument of the labor agitators is that a sympathetic strike would not last more than three days; that they would not be hurting but benefiting their employers by restoring normal transportation conditions, and that we would have to submit. That kind of talk is so absurd that I marvel at the kind of brains some of the labor leaders must have. A sympathetic strike would be ruinous to the foolish labor men."

Police Fire on Rioters.

Nobody was much surprised when trouble broke loose again today. Director of Public Safety Henry Clay expected it. He prepared a map of the city and organized himself into a board of strategy. By the moving of pins from one section of the map to another he planned to throw sufficient policemen into each trouble spot. It didn't work out the way Clay thought it would. It was much harder to shift the policemen than the pins and there were too many spots.

The first serious fighting was in Manasyunk along Main street. A crowd of 2,000 men and boys stoned a car, driving the motorman and conductor before them. The few policemen who were in the neighborhood were helpless. They were cuffed, beaten, and ridiculed. Car after car was attacked. Windows were smashed with stones and passengers were forced to run for safety. Fifty policemen responded to the first riot call, but there was not enough of them to handle the mob. Another squad of fifty came up, and for fifteen minutes there was a hand to hand battle. Thomas Wagner, a 16 year old boy, was shot in the left breast and was taken to a hospital. He is said to be dying. Another boy was shot in the hand. Serg. Frank Zimm of the police was knocked senseless with a brick. The doctors report that he has a fractured skull.

Rioters Cause Death of Two.

A man and a boy were killed and seven persons were injured during the afternoon when rioters derailed two rapidly moving cars on different lines.

The fatalities occurred when a car running at high speed was thrown from the rails by a misplaced switch. It plunged across the street to the sidewalk, climbed the curb, and crashed into the front of a cigar store. The store front was demolished and six persons who had been standing outside the door were caught in the wreckage. Two of them were killed and the other four were seriously injured. The dead are:

FREDERICK, JOHN E., 45 years old.
McKENNA, CHARLES, 14 years old.

The other derailment was caused by an obstruction placed on the car tracks. A car struck it and leaped from the rails, up on to the sidewalk, and into the side of a brick house. The motorman and conductor and a policeman who had been riding on the car as a guard all were injured. The two derailed cars were demolished by their collisions with the buildings.

When a policeman on a Frankford and Lehigh avenue car fired a shot from his revolver over the heads of a threatening mob at Fifth and Cumberland streets, every window in the car was shattered by a hail of stones. The frightened motorman and conductor sought protection in a nearby store. Iron gratings were piled on the tracks and the mob was endeavoring to demolish the car when a squad of state police arrived on the scene. They drove back the crowd and escorted the car to the barn.

Fire on Disorderly Mob.

The riot squad from city hall, which had been hastened to the scene in automobiles, were obliged to shoot before they succeeded in dispersing a mob of 2,000 persons which had gathered at Eighth and Fitzwater streets. A policeman had forced the driver of a huckster wagon, converted into a bus, to unload his passengers. This had infuriated the crowd and they started to wreck a passing trolley car.

Fifth street, Girard avenue, South street, and other thoroughfares were the scenes of almost continuous disorders during the late afternoon hours.

More cars were in operation today than at any time during the strike. During the rush hours 1,040 cars were in operation and it was planned to run the regular Sunday night schedule of 540 cars. These plans had to be abandoned, however, because of the riots which broke out at nightfall, and the cars on many lines in the northern and southern extremities of the city were withdrawn.

Dynamite Placed on Track.

Two severe explosions of dynamite caps occurred on the Germantown avenue line just before the cars were withdrawn. In one case the windows of houses in the neighborhood were shattered.

In an attack on a car at Germantown avenue and Mannheim street a motorman was stabbed in the back with an oyster knife. His assailant made his escape.

Charged with being implicated in a plot to blow up trolley cars filled with passengers and to destroy other property of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, Charles R. Copeland, a striking conductor, and William C. Field, a stationary fireman, formerly of New York, were held in $2,500 bail today by Magistrate Heaton in the Central police court.

The men were arrested early today by H. H. Silcox, chief detective of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, and Detective O'Connor of the central office.

Detectives Charge Bomb Plot.

The detectives stated at the hearing that a plot had been hatched at a recent meeting of the trolley men to blow up cars. Early today they said they saw Copeland pick something from the track at Forty-ninth street and Woodland avenue, West Philadelphia. When they followed Copeland and placed him under arrest, a bomb, which Silcox declared contained sufficient nitroglycerin to blow up a car, was found in his pocket. Members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, while admitting that Copeland is a member of their union, deny any knowledge of the alleged plot and say the Rapid Transit detectives have framed up the dynamiting plot in order to discredit the union.

New York Socialists Contribute.

New York, Feb. 27.—Sympathy was voted and a fund raised for the striking carmen of Philadelphia this afternoon by hundreds of socialists and suffragists, who filled Carnegie hall to applaud arguments why women should have the ballot.

Here, as throughout the country, the day had been set apart by the Socialist party as women's day. Box seats sold for $3 and the flags of various suffrage organizations hung from balconies, but, although the audience sang the Marseillaise with enthusiasm, a call for the red flag of socialism brought only one response.

The contribution to the Philadelphia strikers is to be taken from the proceeds of the meeting, but the amount was not announced.

Violence Over at Bethlehem.

Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 27.—The violence and rioting which marked yesterday's labor struggle between the Bethlehem Steel company and its employes, when the state police went on duty, was not repeated today. Although Third street, the scene of yesterday's first bloodshed, was crowded with promenaders, there were no disturbances. Only a few state police were on duty.

QUICK TRIAL FOR PAROLED CONVICT

Eddie English to Be Arraigned Today for 'Borrowing' $50 at Pistol Point.

CHICAGO HIS "HOODOO."

Says He Never Tried to "Turn a Trick" Here Without Landing in Prison.

Eddie English, the paroled convict, whose elaborate plans of a holdup campaign against prominent Chicagoans were frustrated by his arrest early Saturday morning, is to be tried for holding up Dr. B. H. Chamberlin in his office at 2855 Washington boulevard.

English, known also as Paul Menzell and under many other aliases, will be arraigned this morning in the Desplaines street court. After being identified by Dr. Chamberlin, he admitted to the police that he was the man who entered the physician's office the evening of Feb. 4 and at the point of a revolver "borrowed" $50, promising to pay it back when he got the money.

Mrs. Netcher on the List.

A new list of names found among his effects indicated that he intended to hold up Mrs. Charles Netcher, owner of the Boston store. This list follows:

MRS. CHARLES NETCHER, proprietor Boston store.
MR. M. E. ENGHHARDT, Marshall Field & Co. wholesale house.
MISS J. JACHATA, 2851 West Twenty-first street, near California avenue.
FRANK JACHATA, 1900 Collins street.
PATRICK KELLY, 2203 Burling street.

English gave further details of his scheme to extort money from wealthy men and women in a two hour talk with Capt. Halpin of the Warren avenue police station yesterday. He also detailed to the police official all his movements since his release on parole from the Joliet penitentiary a month ago.

Gets Tip in "Society Columns."

Asked where he got the list of names which he had written on a sheet of paper as "promising material" for his campaign, and which included Potter Palmer Jr., Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Harold F. McCormick, and a dozen other Chicago men and women, he said:

"I'll tell you. I read the society columns of the newspapers. They give a pretty good line on who are the 'live ones' when it comes to a financial proposition.

"But, captain, I didn't get a cent or attempt to from any of them. It's a fact that the only job I turned in Chicago was the one on the doctor. The Chicago police have my 'goat.' I have never tried to turn a trick in your town that I didn't suffer. Every time I have been involved in a crime here I have been caught and convicted.

"The only other money that I got in Chicago except the doctor's and what I earned was that given to me by Stanley Field. He helped me to get tools to go to work with."

Identified by Another Victim.

Later in the day, however, he was identified through a picture in THE TRIBUNE by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, owners of a cigar store at Forty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, as the man who robbed them in their place of business on the evening of Feb. 5. At first English denied this and insisted the doctor was his only victim, but finally admitted it.

"This man came into our place that night," said Mr. Baker, "and holding out a revolver told us how hard up he was. He said he needed money badly, but wanted it as a loan. He made me hand over all there was in the cash register, about $8, then said he would like some cigars. I smiled, but he waved his revolver toward me and said he meant it. Then I handed him a box of 5 cent cigars and he thanked me.

"'This is only a loan,' he said, 'and one of these days I will repay you for the money and cigars with interest.'"

"We expect to send English to the penitentiary for a term for it, because the annulment of the parole law might give him a chance of getting released if we simply depended upon the violation of his parole to send him back to prison," said Capt. Halpin.

Gets Letter from His Mother.

Mrs. Sophia Van Dine, 452 West North avenue, who assisted in getting English paroled from prison, visited the prisoner during the day in his cell. She brought to him a letter from his mother in the east, which came Saturday, and clean clothing.

"You know this will kill your mother," she told English as she passed the letter through the cell grating.

"I know it," he answered, and the tears which streamed from his eyes prevented him from finishing the reading of the letter.

"You keep it, Mrs. Van Dine," he said. "I'm not fit to even read her letters to me."

To Mrs. Van Dine English told for the first time of his desire to help "Red" Nell McCarthy, the woman at whose residence in North Clark street the police found some of the prisoner's effects.

"I went to see Nell Friday night," he said. "She was ill. I gave her $2 and kept 51 cents, the rest of the money I had. I thought I would go out and get some money for her in some way. I was on my way to make a steal when the police nabbed me. Nell, you know, is down and out, and she was a good friend of mine."

Mrs. Van Dine reiterated her statement of Friday night that English is of unsound mind, and said she would have him examined by physicians to determine his sanity. The woman for whom English said he set out to steal also declared that he was mentally unbalanced.

'Red' Nell Denies Knowing Him Well.

"Why, I scarcely know English," she said. "He has been at my house only twice since he has been out on parole. I believe he is lying when he says he robbed that doctor. He was here Friday evening. He had come here and left some tools he had where he was working in the automobile factory. That evening he left with some of them done up in a bundle.

"The police didn't find any burglar tools here, either. The man had only hammers, saws, and monkey wrenches such as he used in his work. The nearest thing to a 'jimmie' was a cold chisel. I thought English was getting ready to leave town, as he had packed a valise. I don't know a thing about the list of names the police found on him or where he got them."

Warden Murphy at the Joliet penitentiary said that probably no warrant would be issued for English for violating his parole unless he was not prosecuted for his latest robbery in Chicago.

"His time would have been out next September," he said. "English once refused a parole in November, 1909. He was listed to go out and refused because he wanted a mechanical position. Last month, when there was an opportunity to get a place in an automobile factory in Chicago, he consented to be released."

FIFTEEN TAKEN IN A RAID.

Proprietor of Saloon Where Man Was Shot Booked as Keeper of Disorderly House.

Joseph Van Eycke's saloon, 437 State street, where Edward Finucan was shot and probably fatally wounded Saturday, was raided yesterday. Van Eycke and fourteen others were arrested and taken to the Harrison street station.

A charge of keeping a disorderly house was made against the saloonkeeper, whose wife was recently sentenced to serve fourteen years in Joliet for having killed a man at her place in West Twenty-fourth place several months ago.

The other men were booked on charges of being inmates of a disorderly house.

Blow Safe Open; Get $900.

Granite City, Ill., Feb. 27.—Robbers blew open the safe of the Granite City Lime and Cement company tonight and escaped with $900.

CALLS EXPERTS TO GIRL'S AID

Attorney for Miss Estelle Stout Tells of Defense.

WHEN WAS THE SHOT FIRED?

Death Not Necessarily Instantaneous, Lawyer Holds.

Further expert medical testimony will be heard today when the trial of Estelle Stout is resumed before Judge Baldwin. The defense will put on witnesses who will testify that Henry Hornberger, the picture frame salesman for whose death the 19 year old girl is on trial for her life, could be shot through the heart without dying immediately.

Attorney E. E. Beach, defending Miss Stout, said last night:

"A shot in the heart frequently does not cause instant death. I will not give the names of the experts I will call, but there will be several of them. It is well known among hunters that wild animals often do not die instantly when shot through the heart."

Admitted She Shot Him.

Miss Stout admitted she shot Hornberger. She testified that the shooting took place in the house of her sister, Mrs. Lucile Chambers, 2045 West Adams street, but the prosecution charges that the girl, taunted by Hornberger, shot him after he left the house and as he was preparing to get into his buggy, near which he fell dead. The buggy was twenty feet from the house, and Dr. W. K. Murray testified for the state that Hornberger could not have walked to the rig with a bullet in his heart.

Arguments May Begin Today.

Assistant State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe may call other medical experts after the testimony for the defense is heard, but it is expected the case will end today and closing arguments begin.

M'ADOO MAY SUCCEED SHONTS AS HEAD OF INTERBOROUGH.

Man Who Made New York Tunnels Success Probably Will Take a New Position.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—William G. McAdoo, whose success in financing, building, and operating the Hudson tunnels has attracted much attention, has been offered the presidency of the Interborough Rapid Transit company and the Interborough Metropolitan company, according to a report in circulation tonight. If he decides to accept he will succeed Theodore P. Shonts.

The directors of the Interborough company have been looking for a new managing head ever since Mr. Shonts announced that J. P. Morgan had taken the Interborough into his fold and was ready to back it in subway extension to the extent of $100,000,000 or more.

Mr. Shonts' inability to get along with the public service commission has not been pleasing to the directors. He did not seem to care a rap whether he held his position or not.

STARTS WAR ON PUBLICITY.

Perry Belmont Appeals for Backing for Campaign Fund Bill in Congress.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity law organization, has sent out a circular letter to the members of the organization asking for their immediate aid in pushing the campaign publicity bill through congress.

Mr. Belmont points out that although President Taft is supposed to favor publicity of campaign contributions and a similar bill was passed by the house of representatives last session, practically nothing has been done in reference to the present measure.

Mr. Belmont's appeal was sent to Gov. Hughes of New York, Gov. Harmon of Ohio, and Gov. Marshall of Indiana, among other members.

"The situation and outlook are now such," says Mr. Belmont, "that your advice and assistance are invited in every way in which you may be able to render it. Take notice that only seven months remain before the next congressional election."

DIDN'T RETRACT, SAYS CONNERS

That Row of Democratic Chieftains Is Not Settled Is Shown by Telegram of Denial.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Murphy and Conners have not settled their differences. Conners today wired denial of the report that he had made a private retraction of his allegations against Murphy and had put the retraction in the form of an affidavit. The Courier, owned by Conners, telegraphed him yesterday:

The Buffalo Express in a special dispatch from New York indicates that you signed an affidavit exonerating Murphy from accusations or charges made by you just prior to the state committee meeting in Albany Feb. 24.

Conners replied as follows:

You can say for me that I did not sign such a statement or affidavit and that the correspondent of the Express lied when he sent such a dispatch to his paper. I did not exonerate Murphy or anybody else, either in a written or verbal statement.

ROOT FAVORS TAX AMENDMENT.

Letter Opposing Views of Hughes Will Be Read to New York Senate Today.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—United States Senator Elihu Root's views in favor of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution will be set forth at length in a letter sent to Senator Frederick M. Davenport, which Mr. Davenport will read to the senate on Monday.

Senator Root's attitude on the question is opposed to that of Gov. Hughes, who sent a special message to the legislature commending that New York's ratification of the amendment by withheld.

He said it would confer upon the national government the power to tax incomes derived from bonds issued by the states and would place the borrowing capacity of the state and its governmental agencies at the mercy of the federal taxing power.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

PROF. ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, head of the history department of the University of Chicago, offered a new reason for irreligiousness among students, in the course of an address in Mandel hall yesterday. He said many were afraid of becoming sanctimonious.

CHARLES A. BEAN, the Portland, Me., commission merchant who disappeared Jan. 31 and who was found working as a chauffeur in Hinsdale, was turned over yesterday to F. R. Redland of Portland, who came to take him back to his family.

THE DOUGLAS PARK WOMAN'S CLUB will give a musical at the residence of Mrs. Eugene Blakeslee, 3415 West Congress street, at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the proceeds of which will be used in aiding Mrs. Lucinda Chandler, 83 years old.

THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE CLERKS' association held its annual entertainment and smoker in the Masonic temple yesterday afternoon. It was attended by 1,300 postal employes.

REAL SPRING is promised for today. According to the forecasters it will be cloudy, but the clouds do not mean rain, as none is in sight and the wind will be from the south.

DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO CLUB have decided to loan the Zorn portrait of the late Arthur Caton to the loan exhibition which opens at the Art Institute today.

WERDELL'S TRAIL TRACED IN SHALE

Wizard Representative Said He Received Original of McGovern Claim.

PRIZED PAPERS VANISH.

Merriam Commission Member Recalls Brief Testimony Last November.

New light was cast on the wizardry of State Representative John C. Werdell yesterday by a member of the Merriam commission who took a mental wanderlust back to the "shale rock" days of the commission's investigations of last November.

From the recent disclosures of the feats performed by the legislator-dredge inspector, for which the city "paid in full," the Merriam commissioner went to an almost forgotten—to an almost unobserved—incident. It was not brought to public attention at the time. It was buried—concealed, perhaps—in a volume of details.

What the member of the commission recalled was this:

That on Nov. 18, 1909, Werdell testified before the commission.

That in this testimony he said he had received the original claims of McGovern for the excavation of "shale rock" from section D of the Lawrence avenue sewer.

That Werdell said he put these claims in an envelope and sent them from time to time as they came to him to the head of the intercepting sewer bureau.

Other Features of Testimony.

The member of the commission also recalled:

That Werdell was deputy commissioner of public works.

That neither the commission nor any one else, including even Paul Redieske, ever was able to find a trace of those original documents.

That City Engineer Ericson, Consulting Engineer McHarg, and Engineer Shaw, who was at the head of the intercepting sewer division when work was begun on the contract, related to the commission that they never had seen the original documents.

That a period of almost two years passed before the claims were pressed—Werdell then had reverted back to his "duties" as dredging inspector and state representative.

That the only evidence of the existence of these original claims was the duplicates—submitted nearly two years later.

That Werdell probably was on the stand no more than ten minutes.

Letters Give Light on Case.

As incidental, the following excerpt of a letter dated April 15, 1908, written by City Engineer Ericson and addressed to Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg brings out the situation:

"From all the evidence obtained I find that this shale was encountered in the excavation, total quantity being estimated at 22,992 cubic yards.

"That no extra claim was made to Mr. Shaw, the engineer in charge of the division at the time the work was done, and nothing extra allotted for same in the usual monthly estimates.

"That bills were presented by the contractor for this excavation at rock price to John Werdell, then deputy commissioner of public works, and evidently held by him.

"The claim of the contractor was brought to my attention through your office last fall, and that was the first information I had of the matter."

Paul Redieske last night said:

"I looked high and low for those original claims, but I never could find them. I guess nobody looked harder than I did because they meant much to me.

"I was not present at the hearing when Werdell testified, but I will say that in similar matters it was always my custom to send documents to the intercepting sewer bureau by way of the city engineer's office. I do not know how Werdell referred such matters."

Ald. Merriam said he remembered that Werdell had stated at a hearing of the commission that the former deputy commissioner of public works had admitted receiving the original McGovern claims and that Werdell had said he placed them in an envelope and sent them to Mr. Sager, then head of the intercepting sewer bureau.

"But Mr. Sager is dead," said Ald. Merriam, "and there was no way of confirming or denying Werdell's statements. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ericson, and Mr. McHarg, I believe, said they had never seen the original claims."

Mr. Werdell could not be reached. On one call a voice that sounded strangely like Mr. Werdell's replied over the telephone:

"No, he is not in. Who is this?"

It was not recorded that Mr. Werdell had his promised conference with the folks "way up" at the city hall to determine whether he would pay back to the city the $30—or rather on second consideration, $30.

Today, however, there will be a conference in which Werdell will be interested. Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg and City Bridge Engineer Thomas G. Pihlfeldt will get together to discuss the case, relative to Werdell's drawing pay from the city while he was voting in Springfield.

Coal Report Goes in Tonight.

The Merriam report on coal will go to the city council tonight. It will deal with the coal affairs of the city and will make a number of recommendations, but will strike at no official in particular. Most of the data in the report have been brought out at public hearings. It was preceded by a special report on coal specifications drawn up by Herbert E. Fleming, one of the commission's investigators.

Another matter to engage the attention of the council will be the report of the civil service committee on the Merriam sewer report. The committee voted last week to send the report to Commissioner Hanberg.

A fight on the policy of sending it to the commissioner may be made on the floor of the council by Ald. Egan and Ald. Cullerton, if the latter is sufficiently recuperated from his recent illness.

The next open hearing of the Merriam commission probably will be held on Wednesday, when the subject of special assessments will be taken up.

FOSS EYES THE GOVERNORSHIP AS WELL AS OTHER OFFICES?

Report in Washington That Congressman Will Play It Across the Board in Coming Political Game.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The most receptive of all the receptive candidates for governor of Illinois to succeed Charles S. Deneen is Representative George Edmund Foss of Chicago, according to political folks who think they know a candidate when they see one. About twenty-five of his constituents journeyed to Washington last week to tell the congressman that they intended to put him in the running, and it is understood that Mr. Foss was unsuccessful in restraining their enthusiasm. It is reported that other delegations are on the way.

This does not mean that Mr. Foss no longer is a candidate for United States senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom. He is a senatorial candidate and also he is candidate for reelection to congress next fall. The last time he ran he was a candidate for only two jobs—senator and representative—but this time he is going to play it across the board.

Mr. Foss, it is understood, thinks he has a better chance to be governor than senator. Senator Cullom is certain to be a candidate for reelection, and Foss is not one of the foolhardy ones who would try to defeat your Uncle Shelby. Besides, he doesn't think it likely that the Republicans of the state would stand for two senators from Chicago, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Lorimer is 51 per cent Democratic.

Our Coming Piano Sale

It is seldom that we announce a sale or offer reduced prices on our stock.

The reason is that the profits produced on our instruments when sold at the regular prices are not large enough to permit of material reductions.

Neither do we ever operate prize schemes, certificate propositions, guessing contests, rebuses, or puzzle matches, which necessarily require inflation of prices to permit giving the so-called concessions.

Our business is conducted on the basis of a fair percentage added to the cost of our instruments—and only some *extraordinary occasion* can make it advisable for us to sacrifice our legitimate profit.

An event is now at hand which will make necessary the removal and storage of much of our stock unless it is sold this month.

Our salesrooms are to be extensively altered during April and the workmen must have the right-of-way.

Therefore we have decided to offer at reduced prices all instruments which have been on our floors more than sixty days, so that few, if any, will be left when the work begins.

We shall make this sale one which will interest every prospective piano buyer and none should purchase before visiting our store.

Full particulars will appear in our advertisement in this paper on Wednesday. It will be worth your while to look for it.

Cable Piano Company.
Wabash and Jackson
JOSEPH T. LEIMERT, Manager.

Announcement

We beg to announce to our patrons and every one interested in Oriental Rugs that our Spring Importations are coming in daily. We were fortunate in being able to secure a larger number of choice specimens from almost every rug weaving district than ever before. Rugs of special merit characterize the entire collection.

It will be a liberal education in art for any one to come in and see two of the largest and most magnificent Royal Kashan Rugs ever brought to this country; sizes about 13x19 feet, colorings soft rose, blue and brown, design panel work all through the center, with deep blue border of the 16th century Ispahan effect. A Royal Saruk Carpet of the softest mahogany background, with soft green and brown colors in the figures of the center of the rug; size about 17x27 feet. And then going to the other extreme of sizes, a small collection of choice Antique Afghan Rugs, about 3x4 in size, in quaint designs and rich Turkoman colorings—the kind that collectors are looking for.

But then we can't begin to describe all the unusual and artistic rugs that we have now and that are coming. We simply wish to extend a cordial invitation to all to come into our store, the same as if to an art gallery, and enjoy Oriental art in its highest conception, as there is no other store in this country where so many real choice rugs are displayed, and at prices that are within the reach of all. Any one in need of a good Oriental Rug will be doing an injustice to himself to purchase his rugs without seeing our collection and comparing prices.

We have only one price and that plainly marked on the tag of each rug. Rugs sent on approval to all responsible parties in and out of the city.

Pushman Bros.
THE EXCLUSIVE RUG STORE
Oriental and Domestic
137 Wabash Avenue

Our Only Suit Sale

The present very successful offering of Men's Suits is our first and only Suit Sale in Chicago this season. It is a final clean up to make room for Spring Goods. Of the 700 Suits—all this season's goods—there are some of the very best still remaining for the prompt purchaser.

$15.00 will buy now any Suit in the Store that formerly sold from $18.00 to $22.

$19.50 for any Suit that sold formerly for $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00.

$25.00 will buy now any Suit in the Store that formerly sold for $32, $35 and $40.

Here is a clean money-saving that will go a long way toward the purchase later of the Spring Suit.

Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS,
191 and 193 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

REVELL
Bonita Rugs
$1.85
This Rug every day in the year; also other designs in various colorings; size 27x53 in.
Wabash Avenue and Adams Street.

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

OTHERS DODGE TAX WHY CAN'T WOMEN?

Suffragettes Plan Great Campaign Based on Teachers' Case Decision.

WILL SEEK INJUNCTION.

At Rate Saloons Are Assessed Miss Squire Would Pay 1 Cent, It Is Said.

War of the women of Chicago against "taxation without representation" shifted yesterday from the purely defensive to a wide offensive campaign that threatens the use of novel weapons in a series of battles to end not short of the United States Supreme court.

Women of the city are to be asked to sign an injunction petition that is intended to bring momentous results. Those interested in this move declared that because of its importance to every taxpayer, regardless of sex, this suit would attract national attention.

Running through the plan, as illustrative of the basic principle involved, is the intention to strip the cover from rich "tax dodgers." A comprehensive investigation along these lines already has been started as a preliminary important to the contemplated litigation.

Puts Women in Two Groups.

First, all women taxpayers of Chicago are to be listed. They will be classified in two groups as follows:

Group one—Women satisfied with their personalty assessments and willing to pay without objection.

Group two—Those women (estimated to contain 90 per cent of the female taxpayers of the city) who believe they are being unfairly assessed in the light of personalty assessments on other individuals.

Every woman in group one is to be urged to refrain from paying her taxes until the last possible moment, with the intention thus of embarrassing the "mere men" of the payroll brigade whose livelihoods depend upon full county and city treasuries.

Every woman in group two is to be asked to sign a petition for an injunction against the collection of her assessed taxes. The document will assert that such taxes are inequitable—and this is to be the great weapon.

A decision of the United States Supreme court in the teachers' case has been brought to the attention of the women by Attorney Henry M. Ashton, who has had a hand in numerous tax cases. Mr. Ashton said he had not been retained by them, but had attended their meeting Saturday night at the request of individuals to answer legal questions involved.

Tax Evaders Fix the Rate.

In the teachers' case suit was brought against the Union Traction company and other large corporations to compel their payment of taxes by an equitable assessment of their capital stock. A $3,000,000 verdict in the Illinois Supreme court was pared down by Judge Grosscup in the federal court to $600,000 on the ground that this would be just when weighed against the rate of taxation imposed upon other public utility concerns.

An appeal was taken by the teachers to the United States Supreme court, which affirmed Judge Grosscup's finding of $600,000 as fair. In effect this decision by the nation's highest tribunal held that corporations could escape taxes where other corporations, in a similar situation, did evade and were allowed to evade the same proportion of taxes fixed by law. It was held that where the state board of equalization operated under a rule by which there was such a scaling of assessments to under the law's requirements, it would be unjust discrimination to pick out a few corporations for full assessment.

Miss Belle Squire, whose refusal to pay her $6.42 personalty tax has started the rapidly growing movement to oppose any taxation of women without suffrage, should have the same rights, it is held, as the United States Supreme court established for great corporations. That is, she cannot be compelled to pay an unjust tax simply because it has been assessed by legally authorized officials. In other words, she may refuse to pay a greater proportionate tax than others are required to pay.

Saloons Assessed $3 Each.

As one instance coming within this comparison it may be cited in the women's petition for an injunction that the saloonkeepers of Chicago are assessed a total of only $22,000 on their personal property, worth several millions, or an average of about $3 for the fixtures and stock in each saloon. This is said to be about one-thousandth of the just average valuation of $3,000. A similar scaling extended to Miss Squire would make her tax less than 1 cent.

Nonassessment of personal property in saloons is explained by the local assessing bodies as because they pay a license fee. The women deny this is a valid excuse, but in any event they do not intend to stop with that illustration. They are going after the wealthy men of Chicago and Cook county.

"Legislatures ought not to interfere with a woman if she wants to vote, because if she desires to she will," declared the Rev. James S. Ainslee in a sermon on "Woman's Power and Woman's Ballot" at the North Shore Congregational church in the morning.

"Capacity and desire will settle the question," he continued. "She has the ability and can do whatever she wants to do. If she wants to vote she'll have her way."

Opponents of Suffrage to Meet.

Organizations in the United States opposed to woman suffrage will effect a federation soon to direct a campaign against granting the ballot to women. Prominent in this fight is Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, 1522 Dearborn avenue, president of the Illinois Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Corbin said yesterday a meeting of kindred organizations will be held in New York as soon as the individual associations decide upon the appointment of delegates.

Among the organizations which will take part in the meeting are the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, The Massachusetts Association in Opposition to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, and a similar organization in Oregon, and the Illinois association. Massachusetts will be represented by Mrs. Henry W. Whitney of Boston, and Oregon by Mrs. R. W. Wilber.

Mrs. Corbin characterized the "no vote no tax" fight of Chicago women as a movement toward plutocratic distinction of women who own property as against those who do not.

"The property of women is, and ever has been in the republic, taxed at the same rate as that of men," she said. "If any wrong is done, the same redress is open to them as to men; nor is the property of woman in any way discriminated against in the expenditure of public funds."

CITY MUST BE RUN FOR THE MASSES, SAYS J. B. LENNON.

Wiping Out the Saloon as the Laboring Man's Greatest Enemy, He Asserts, Is First Step Needed.

"Problems of city government strike closer to the laboring man than anybody else. The city must be run for the masses, and that means that the first thing of importance to do is wipe out the saloon."

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, speaking in the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church last night, declared the saloon, "supposed to be for the good of the laboring man," was his worst enemy.

"The saloon is against the principles of trade unionism," he continued. "The union is fighting for eight hour days, and here we have the saloon running twenty-four hours a day. The church and labor must work hand in hand."

Young Women to Aid Day Nursery for Mothers Who Toil.

Nine young society women of the north side, debutantes of recent years, have become interested in a plan to establish a day nursery as a part of the Association House settlement at North avenue and Leavitt street. The project is expected to prove a boon to tired mothers in that section of the city who work for a living and have no one with whom they can leave their babies during the daytime.

Investigation of conditions, coupled with their own knowledge of the situation, has served to deepen the enthusiasm of the young women. The sum of $900 will be necessary for the support of the nursery. Letters have been sent to persons to whom it is thought the plan will appeal, and it is expected sufficient funds will be raised within a few weeks.

Miss Lucy Knott of 30 Scott street, one of the promoters, has been selected as temporary treasurer. The young women associated with her in the enterprise include Miss Mabel Dick, Miss Mildred McCormick, Miss Dorothy Robbins, Miss Ruth Felton, Miss Fanny West, Miss Katherine McFadon, Miss Margaret Herrick, and Miss Katherine Farwell.

CALLS GOSSIP TOWN'S CURSE

Maywood Pastor's Sermon Taken to Refer to Village Row.

ANOTHER ESCHEWS SUBJECT.

Mrs. Snyder Defends Acts as Philanthropic Society Head.

"Any good work can be driven to smash by a woman's tongue. One gossiper can do more harm in an organization than any outside force. The human tongue may be transformed into a serpent whose slimy trail is everywhere killing reputations and ruining characters. It scatters poison. It is easier to dodge an elephant than a microbe."

The Rev. Percival H. Barker preached a sermon yesterday morning at the First Congregational church of Maywood, and his hearers took it as referring to the recent disruption of the Maywood Philanthropic society. Partisans of both sides and participants in the meeting at which tempers are said to have been lost were among his auditors.

Dr. Barker had planned to speak on the local option movement. The cabal in the philanthropic society led him to change his sermon to a "Tempest in a Teapot," in which he arraigned gossips and scandal mongers.

"The tongue is a little member, but it does great things," said the Rev. Mr. Barker. "Man is the only talking animal. His tongue is a most important member of his body. It can build up or it can destroy.

Gossip Crime of Suburbs.

"Gossip is the most common crime in our suburb. The tongue of slander has broken hearts, has separated old time friends, has caused lovers to walk the weary path of life alone. America leads the world in its number of murders, but the evil done by assassins is microscopic compared with the evil wrought by the tongue of slander.

"Maywood has many social organizations in the interests of philanthropy and fraternity, but it should form a new club known as the 'Tongue Guard association,' with the watchword of the society, 'I Will Speak No Evil.'

"The cause for scandal lies in the fact that women spend their time studying the refined fooleries of fashion. Women cultivate a love for dress and social life to the utter disregard of forming character or cultivating their dispositions."

In his evening sermon Dr. Barker carried on the theme of the morning, his subject being "Grit, Grace, and Greenbacks." He said:

"We must not feel that the only friends to the poor are those who feed oatmeal to the starving. The individual who dedicates his life to the purification of monotonous lives is more of a charity worker than he who furnishes food and clothes."

Another Pastor Eschews Subject.

Another sermon whose subject was changed because of the village embroglio was that of the Rev. Hiram Brown, pastor of the Neighborhood Methodist church, who had announced that he would speak on "Gossip, Scandal, and Backbiting." Upon hearing of Mrs. Snyder's resignation and learning the trouble in the philanthropic society he changed his subject to a bible study, in which was no reference to dissension or discord.

"I changed my sermon because I did not wish to degrade my pulpit by speaking on the subject," said the Rev. Mr. Brown, who is a director of the philanthropic society.

Mrs. Estelle Ryan Snyder, resigned president of the philanthropic society, said she was ready for the investigation of her action in cutting off the allowance of the society to the family of Mrs. Percival Hollman.

Why She Stopped Allowance.

"I stopped the allowance after I had become convinced that it was not needed as much there as in other places," she said, "as the family seemed to be receiving support from other sources.

"I am sick and tired of working with women who always have a card party or a social affair on hand to prevent them from investigating charitable cases. I never am too busy to look up a sick child or care for a destitute family, nor am I so poor that I cannot contribute my mite toward the support of the needy in our village. I challenge the Rev. and Mrs. Brown to show where they ever have given 1 cent to the cause they are espousing other than the 17 cents apiece which they paid when they joined the society."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.—Adv.

LOSES ALL FAITH IN POLICE

Woman Therefore Starts Out to Recover Her Stolen Watch.

PUTS AD IN THE TRIBUNE.

Also Is Ready for the Next Burglar Who Comes to House.

Mrs. H. T. McConan, who lost a valuable watch in the burglary of her aunt's home at 54 Cedar street last Sunday morning, has given up hope of recovering her property through the police and has begun a campaign of her own. Yesterday morning she inserted the following advertisement in The Tribune:

LIBERAL REWARD GIVEN FOR RETURN OF watch taken from 54 Cedar-st. last Sunday morning or send pawn check; no questions asked.

Upheld by Her Aunt.

Mrs. McConan's aunt, Miss Dougall, upheld her scheme.

"Why should we trust to the police?" she said yesterday afternoon. "They have had a whole week and haven't found the burglar yet. Besides, it took them twenty-five minutes after my brother-in-law, David Wylie, telephoned in the alarm to get here from the Chicago avenue station. I could walk it in ten minutes.

"My niece would give anything to get the watch, which was a gift from her mother, and we hope to be able to recover it ourselves."

When Miss Dougall was asked if she did not know that the pawnshops were watched by the police and that it was highly improbable that the watch could have been pawned here, she reiterated her lack of confidence in an institution which she said had taken twenty-five minutes to get from Chicago avenue to Cedar street.

Ready for the Next One.

"However," she concluded, "when burglars come the next time we shall not need the police."

"How is that?"

"Well, we have had put in burglar alarms and other things."

Miss Dougall refused to tell what kind of man traps, explosives, pitfalls, or other paraphernalia they have.

BABES NEED FOOD DOGS GET

The Rev. E. L. Williams Scores Fads of Rich in a Sermon.

HIGH TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Pastor Says Wealth Wasted on Pampered Pets Should Go to Poor.

"Poor women in Chicago are supporting families on a weekly income of less than the cost of the violets worn by wealthy women to an opera performance," the Rev. Elmer L. Williams said in a sermon last night at Grace Methodist Episcopal church.

The subject was "Blighting the Babies," the third of a series dealing with the fads of the rich and the needs of the poor. His text was Kings II. vi., 25-29, dealing with the sacrifice of two children by their mothers during a time of siege.

"I think it is high time that the children of the poor had some of this American wealth—that the babies in the cradle have some of the bread and milk that is going to feed the pampered puppies in the palaces of the wealthy," the pastor continued.

"Some effort is being made to take care of the poor; I'll admit. We're running a nice little painted ambulance at the foot of the cliff when we ought to build a fence at the top to keep them from falling over.

"While the children of the poor are standing all day behind some counter or dragging out a miserable existence in some mill, the daughters of the rich are flirting with millionaires or titled foreigners.

"It is only an incident that a few society women play bridge whist to provide a home for a few skulking street dogs. It is only an incident that an eccentric woman furnished a home for her cats while a mother huddles her three children about her, the youngest—a day old—wrapped in the only blanket in the house, for blankets cost money.

"We must protect our infant industries, though we damn our infant children.

"Chicago has 51,767 dogs on which her citizens pay a $106,584 tax. Society women give a stage performance and sell roses as high as $35 each and raise $5,000 to see that Chicago treats its 51,767 dogs in a humane manner.

20%

Nahigian Bros. announce a 20% discount sale on their *entire* stock of choice Oriental Rugs and Carpets. In this sale are included the famous

Harpoot Rugs

imported and sold *only by us*. These rugs are made in the historic town of Harpoot, Turkey, by little deft hands of orphan boys and girls. Made of the *finest quality* of wool and *pure vegetable* dyes, they represent one of the highest types of Oriental rug weaving.

This is a much desired and advantageous opportunity for intending purchasers and home furnishers to secure *high quality, dependable* rugs at very low prices.

Nahigian Brothers
Native Importers
177 WABASH AVENUE
20 Years of Conscientious Rug Selling.

INTEREST TAKEN IN MENU CONTEST

Members of Various Women's Clubs Will Enter "Tribune's" Competition.

MANY APPROVE THE IDEA.

Health Department Experts to Pass on Nutritive Value of the Recipes.

Many scientific meals will be served to the husbands of Chicago women this week. The Tribune's offer of $700 in prizes for the best seven recipes for meals for four persons at a cost of from 40 to 70 cents for foodstuffs will be posted in leading women's clubs today and many of the officers have announced their intention of entering the competition.

The dinner table conversation will be of calories, proteids, and carbohydrates, as the domestic science classes of the clubs are to make a study of the problem of the menus. The services of the food department of the board of health have been offered by Health Commissioner Evans to pass on the nutritive value of the recipes entered for the prizes.

"It will be no trouble to get up a series of well rounded meals at the cost fixed by The Tribune," Dr. Evans said. "Experience has shown that the requisite number of calories can be obtained from foods that come easily within the scope of your plan.

"The competition should center not about the nutritive value of the menus, which should be easy, but about getting up an attractive variety. I think the competition is a fine thing and at this time as useful a thing as could have been thought of. The health department is glad to cooperate."

Problems Are Practical Ones.

"I think this recipe competition is a splendid thing for our domestic science classes to give their minds to," said Mrs. John F. Thompson, president of the Social Economics club. "The problems offered are practical, such as have to be solved daily by the great majority of people. A demonstration such as this of the possibility of having attractive meals at small expense will be an object lesson that will be of the greatest use to all classes. I shall send in some recipes to The Tribune.

Mrs. Freeman Brown, president of the League of Cook County Women's Clubs, also announced her intention of competing personally.

"The meat course is what is going to bother some of us," she said. "It will be a valuable lesson in learning how to get around that bogey. I know it can be done, and done well, if we give our minds to it. I agree with what Ald. Snow said in his recent address to the league; that housewives have forgotten how to be good managers. It is going to be a fine study. The prizes offered by The Tribune are generous and well worth trying for."

Interested in the Competition.

"I intend to see that notice of the competition is posted on the bulletin board of the Chicago Woman's club at once," said Mrs. Edward L. Upton, president of the club. "I expect all of our members to take the greatest interest in it. I don't know when anything so useful has been done toward meeting the question of the cost of living."

Mrs. Ida Wooley Morgan, president of the Englewood Woman's club, said the conditions of the contest were easy.

"It will make women think and put their wits to work to arrange pretty meals for little money," she added. "It can be done with a little scheming. I shall announce the prizes and our domestic science class will take it up at its next meeting. I am going to send in some recipes to the menu editor. The Tribune is offering handsome prizes and deserves great praise. It has been doing fine work all along on the cost of living problem."

SERCOMBE IN THE BALANCE AS LECTURER TO STUDENTS.

Committee Will Report Tomorrow Whether He Is Fit Person to Speak at University of Wisconsin.

J. G. Wray of Wilmette, member of the board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin, announced last night that the committee appointed to decide whether or not Parker H. Sercombe is a fit person to speak at the university will report tomorrow night to the members of the board at Madison.

Prof. Ross and President Charles R. Van Hise of the university are said to have been instrumental in having Sercombe deliver an address recently to the students on the campus. Emma Goldman the same day made an address in Madison, which was attended by some of the professors.

The action of the president and Prof. Ross was criticised editorially in a paper owned by former Gov. W. D. Hoard, who is a member of the board of regents.

"I do not know, of course, what the committee will report," said Mr. Wray, "but I have investigated the character of Mr. Sercombe myself and I have come to the conclusion that his character fits him to speak to the students."

HOLD MARRIED MEN TO MARK

Judges and Women Say "Occasional Slip" Does Not Go Here.

BRITON'S VIEW ASTONISHES.

Equality in Marriage and Divorce Called American Rule.

Indulgence for an "occasional slip" by a married man as advocated by Justice Sir John Bigham of the English divorce court will find no supporters in America, according to the views of Chicago jurists and women. Justice Bigham's argument on Saturday before the English divorce commission, sitting in London, that a "slip" by a married man was a venial offense, if not too often repeated, was read with astonishment yesterday.

"That might answer in England, but it never would go here," said Judge Albert G. Barnes. "The principle here is one of equal rights for men and women in divorce questions. Evidence of improper conduct on the part of the petitioner automatically invalidates any plea for divorce and I don't think it ever will be different."

"Sauce for the Goose," Etc.

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," said Dr. Anna M. Blount. "There is no physiological or psychological reason why a man should have any privilege of moral laxity that is denied to a woman.

"The trouble with women is that they are too easy. They forgive in advance. They forgive before they are asked to."

"Forgive little 'slips'? That would be convenient for some men, wouldn't it?" said Judge Theodore Brentano. "But it is contrary to our policy. Public opinion is hardened against it. It can never be an excuse before a court.

"Undoubtedly the world is more censorious toward women than toward men, but this is not in accord with advanced civilization and the world is changing in that particular. We never will see anything like that get a public hearing in this country."

Woman Believes in Forgiveness.

Mrs. George E. Colby, president of the Kilo association, said she believed in forgiveness.

"There is only one standard for both sexes," she said, "but in marriage one must bear and forbear. We marry for better or for worse, and if we get the worst of it we must take our medicine. We ought to forgive anything.

"Both men and women make mistakes. The highest duty is to forgive them. Divorce is too easy. If it were not so easy married people would not be implacable in the face of injuries. If conditions in marriage are bad, they must be made better in the marriage and not in the divorce court."

DIVORCES CLOG RENO COURTS.

Reno, Nev., Feb 27.—[Special.]—The local courts are swamped with divorce actions. There are fifty-two complaints on file. The two district judges today held a conference with the view of adopting measures of relief to lessen the pressure upon their time and the interruption of all other court business.

As a result of the conference Judges Pike and Orr, upon whom all divorce business falls, decided to name special days each week for hearing exclusively those divorce proceedings wherein defaults are entered.

Cases involving a contest will not be included, but will be tried upon other days. Heretofore it has been the practice of lawyers to bring up divorce matters at any and all times.

GIRL OR SUITOR FILES SUIT?

Doubt About Complainant in Breach of Promise Case Involving Millionaire of Kankakee.

Miss Florence Bliss, a wealthy young woman of Oxford, Mich., does not agree with her lawyers and others interested in a suit for breach of promise brought in the Circuit court of Kankakee county last week.

Every one else, including Miss Bliss' lawyers, says she has brought the suit against William A. Latham, a retired business man of Kankakee, whose holdings are estimated at about $1,000,000. Miss Bliss says the millionaire, who is about 70 years old, has brought the suit against her.

Maurice Berkson, of the firm of Sonnenschein, Fishell & Berkson, Miss Bliss' counsel, said last evening that he could not believe Miss Bliss had been correctly quoted. The suit will be brought for trial late in May.

HOUSE WINNER DODGES WOOERS

Miss Lillian Williamson Disappoints Twenty Would-Be Suitors by Visiting Her Sister.

Seekers for the hand of Miss Lillian M. Williamson, the cement house winner, who imagined a personal call would aid their cause, were disappointed yesterday. Twenty young men, each thinking he might qualify, strolled around to her residence at 6431 Marshfield avenue, but Miss Williamson was not at home. She spent the day with her sister, Mrs. M. Curran, 6440 Ingleside avenue.

Hurd's linen paper, embossed initial; box, 45c

50 sheets of paper and 50 envelopes, white and tints, both light and dark blue shades, special, per box, 45c. First floor, State-st.

Paper embossed, with one or two initials, from our own stock dies without extra charge.

Mandel Brothers

$5 linon robes, 2.95

About 500 beautifully finished robes, ready for making up into one-piece suits, now so much in vogue. White, old rose, Dresden, violet, light blue, tan, pink, raspberry and gray; $5 value, 2.95. Robe dept., 3rd floor. 2.95

Mandel Brothers

$2.45

Final clean up

of our stock, to make room for Spring goods and Spring selling. $3.50, $4, $5 Shoes and Oxfords

Now at $2.45

Sizes, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7 or 7½; widths, B, C, D, E; all leathers and styles. Your chance.

Leon's
Royal Blue Stores
184 Clark 96 Madison 138 Dearborn
Southeast Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren

Funeral Flowers
A CREDITABLE SPRAY OF FRESH FLOWERS $1.50

Lubliner & Trinz Floral Co.
44 Randolph St.
Phones: Central 614, Central 3006.
Next Door to Marshall Field's.

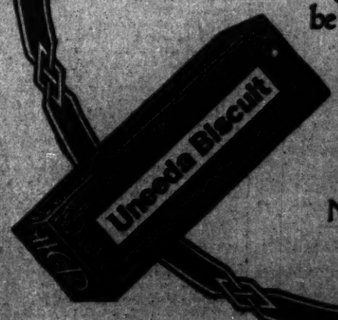
The Revolution

In baking methods which gave the world Uneeda Biscuit also resulted in a

Revelation

in soda cracker quality. You realize this the moment you open the royal purple package and find soda crackers so tempting and good that they cannot be resisted.

5¢ a Package (Never sold in bulk)



Uneeda Biscuit
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

TAFT DRAWN INTO BALLINGER CASE

Defense May Ask President to Testify if Pinchot Offers Letters.

SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

Bringing of Wilson's Name Into the Affair Gives New Trouble to It.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—President Taft confronts the most embarrassing situation that has developed during his administration. The Pinchot-Ballinger inquiry, despite the efforts of the congressional committee to prevent the president's name or personality being dragged into the affair, has taken such a turn that the administration apparently cannot remain silent.

Secretary Ballinger's precipitate and bitter reply last night to Pinchot's statements on the witness stand has brought matters to a crisis. It is understood that Ballinger acted without advising with the other cabinet officers, in issuing his short denunciatory statement, and the result has been to give much uneasiness to the president's advisers.

Ballinger charged that Pinchot "attempted, without success, to deceive the president." No such charge has been laid against Mr. Pinchot up to this time, nor had it been understood that Ballinger would make such a charge. The inference from his statement is that the president became aware of the fact that Pinchot was trying to deceive him before he wrote the letter exonerating Ballinger. Pinchot's subsequent discharge was not for attempted deceit, but for insubordination.

May Seek Taft Testimony.

Mr. Pinchot's attorneys made an effort on Saturday to have his conversation with the president admitted as testimony before the committee. In view of the charge now put forward by Ballinger it is believed that the attorneys for Mr. Pinchot will insist that this conversation and other matters relating to interviews with the president be permitted to come as statements from the witness.

The committee has no desire to let Mr. Pinchot repeat the conversations with the president if it can avoid giving the permission. Such action will draw the president directly into the case, and John J. Vertrees, attorney for Secretary Ballinger, has intimated that he would feel called upon to summon the president as a witness in case Pinchot is allowed to repeat his version of conversations at the White house.

The administration cannot well avoid complicity in the hearing. Mr. Pinchot promised on Saturday to have Director Frederick H. Newell and Chief Engineer Arthur P. Davis of the reclamation service called to the stand to support his claim that they had not voluntarily advised that the lands withdrawn for reclamation purposes be restored to entry.

The testimony of these two men, who are still in the public service in responsible positions if it bears out Mr. Pinchot's charges, will be of a most embarrassing sort to the president.

Taft Upheld Land Opening.

In his letter of Sept. 13, exonerating Secretary Ballinger and ordering the discharge of L. R. Glavis from the public service, the president said:

"Soon after you became secretary of the interior you brought this order (Roosevelt's withdrawal order of January, 1909) to my attention and said that it included a great deal of land that had no water power sites upon it," and added, "You said you had applied to the reclamation bureau to know whether it was desired for reclamation purposes, and that they recommended that it be returned to the public domain."

The congressional committee will act tomorrow upon the demand of Mr. Pinchot and his attorneys that the witness be allowed to state his version of his conversation with the president last April, when he protested against the restoration of the 1,500,000 acres withdrawn from entry by President Roosevelt. Members of the committee declared today that they had not determined what course will be pursued.

The political aspects of the situation are giving alarm to all friends of the administration here. It is generally conceded that Secretary Ballinger will have to leave the cabinet, but the manner of his going is a matter of grave concern to the administration friends.

Cabinet Is Badly Divided.

The cabinet itself is understood to be badly torn up over the way things have developed since the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy began. The president has stood by his secretary of the interior. He went over the charges against Ballinger, as did the attorney general, before making any decision as to Ballinger's conduct. When the letter was issued exonerating the secretary of the interior, the president stated that he and the attorney general had considered every phase of the case, and found Secretary Ballinger a "friend of conservation" and a worthy public servant.

The assurance with which Mr. Pinchot has now charged Ballinger with various degrees of deceit and wrongdoing has caused the greatest alarm in administration circles. The congressional committee may find itself entirely helpless in the effort to conduct the hearing without bringing the president into the limelight.

There are strong rumors in Washington of other charges impending in the cabinet besides the retirement of Secretary Ballinger. It is considered impossible for the president to retain Mr. Ballinger, unless the Pinchot charges fall completely, and the testimony thus far introduced does not indicate that they will so fall.

Wilson May Be Drawn In.

Although the committee may not find that the testimony is such as to convict Mr. Ballinger of willful mismanagement of his office, his connection with the administration has brought it into such controversy that his retirement is apparently certain.

The introduction of a second cabinet officer, Secretary Wilson, into the controversy is expected at any moment, through the effort of Mr. Pinchot to prove that his superior offered no objection to the letter which was written by Pinchot to Senator Dolliver and upon which President Taft based his charges of insubordination when he dismissed Pinchot from the service.

The administration forces are far from united upon the plan that President Taft has followed in support of his secretary of the interior. It is understood that the president is as greatly embarrassed by the condition within the cabinet as by the external developments of the investigation.

TAWNEY SAYS SHIPBUILDERS ARE PLANNING A WAR SCARE.

Minnesota Congressman Issues Statement Opposing Proposed Appropriation for United States Navy.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—"The shipbuilding interests of the United States are getting ready to start another war scare," said Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota, in a statement issued tonight opposing bitter opposition to the government's naval program.

"I have read of the government's tentative naval program with astonishment," said Mr. Tawney. "One reason is the fact that it involves an enormous increase in our large appropriation for naval purposes without basing it on any necessity as a measure for our national defense and also without any regard whatever for the fact that we are facing a deficit.

"In view of our geographical situation, which is worth more to us than the largest navy in the world, and also that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, we expended 71 per cent of our government revenues on account of wars we have had and wars we are preparing for, it is amazing to find a naval program proposed that will increase our appropriation under this head."

MAGAZINES BLOCK "PENNY POSTAGE"

(Continued from first page.)

newspapers alone carried on all the railroads.

"He further contends that the pay for these short, lightweight routes has an enormous influence in raising the average cost of railroad transportation per pound. In reality, the total pay for these lightweight routes is only 2½ per cent of the total compensation for railroad service.

"The estimates made by the association's representative as to the amount of equipment required for second class matter are based on the assumption that 75 to 150 pounds of mail are carried in each sack, while the department's figures show that the average weight of second class matter to the sack is only forty pounds. According to his own statement he assumes that the pouches used to carry first class mail on trains weigh over eleven pounds, while, as a matter of fact, pouches of that weight have not been carried on railroads for many years. The heaviest pouch now furnished weighs less than four pounds.

"He states that the department made no allowance for equipment, but charged second class matter on a basis of 63.01 per cent. This statement is likewise untrue. The department was careful to make the proper allowance for equipment.

Sees Wrong Data Used.

"Still more remarkable is Mr. Wilder's statement that the weight of equipment carried in postal cars is seventy-five times as great as the weight of the mails. He apparently fell into the extraordinary error by taking the department's record of the weight of mail posted at railway stations and on the railway mail cars, which is an insignificant part of the total amount of mail transported. If he had compared the weight of all the mail carried in the cars with the weight of the equipment he would have found that the mail was far heavier than the equipment.

"It is not surprising that an investigator capable of making so glaring and so reckless an error as the one last mentioned should depart far from fact in his general conclusions.

"The association's representative declares that second class matter is being charged with the added cost of maintaining frequent and expeditious railroad and other transportation services, including the fast mail trains. Evidently he is unaware that the department does not pay the railroads any additional compensation for exceptionally frequent or expeditious service. Not a cent additional is allowed for the fastest mail train that runs.

Postmasters Are Not Messengers.

"With equal inaccuracy the representative assumes that the cost of foreign mails has been charged against second class matter. Such is not the case. No part whatever of this cost has been so charged.

"Furthermore, he contends that no part of the cost of star route and steamboat service should be charged against second class matter, alleging that such services are not paid for on a weight basis. Both weight and bulk are material factors in determining the mode of conveyance in these services, and they therefore affect the contract price.

"Similarly he claims that no part of the cost of mail messenger service should be charged against second class matter, and makes the statement that this service is performed by postmasters and that they are paid for it by the government. The law absolutely prohibits postmasters from being interested in mail contracts, and for this reason they can receive no pay for messenger service.

"Another statement surprisingly erroneous is that the cost of wagon service in cities is chargeable only in a minor degree to second class matter on the ground that the large publishers deliver their periodicals at the railroad stations. As a matter of fact only a small portion of the periodicals is thus delivered."

How Government Got Figures.

In conclusion the report says:

"The department's estimate of the cost of handling and transporting the several classes of mail matter was based primarily on the data procured with such great care by the special weighings and counts of mail in 1906 and 1907. Each process of computation entering into the results obtained has been verified in a most painstaking manner by officers of the service having expert knowledge of the subject.

"A thorough analysis of the argument advanced by the Periodical Publishers' association regarding the department's figures discloses nothing to justify their modification in any essential particular. The government is losing over 8 cents a pound on second class matter sent through the mails, the annual loss to the national revenues from this cause approximating $64,000,000.

"Under present conditions this loss is bound to grow larger from year to year. Surprising as it may seem, there are now about 27,000 publications in this country enjoying the second class privilege, a large proportion of which are magazines, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Might Reduce Letter Rates.

"The vast sum the taxpayers of the country are annually expending in order to permit the distribution of these periodicals through the mails at a rate of postage so far below the cost to the government could be applied in other ways for the benefit of the postal service with much greater advantage to the public generally. For example, if the rate on second class mail were made high enough to cover the entire cost of transporting and handling it, which has not been suggested, it would be possible, without creating a deficit, to reduce the postage on letters from 2 cents to 1 cent.

"Every time a 2 cent stamp is now placed on a letter it defrays not only the expense of handling and transporting the letter, but helps to pay in almost equal measure the cost of distributing through the mails the periodical publications of the country."

POLL TAKEN BY "TRIBUNE" CAUSES STIR IN CONGRESS.

Representative Sabath Says the Evident Opposition to Cannon and Aldrich Has Alarmed Republican Leaders.

"THE TRIBUNE poll of western editors put the fear of God and the Democratic party in the hearts of organization Republicans at Washington."

In this way Congressman A. J. Sabath of the Fifth district, who came to Chicago yesterday on a short visit, described the effect of THE TRIBUNE'S canvass of editors for their opinions concerning President Taft, Speaker Cannon, and the Taft-Cannon-Aldrich tariff.

"The result of the poll struck official Washington like a thunderbolt," he added, "and the house leaders are still wondering what hit them."

Mr. Sabath believes the Democrats will carry the next house by at least thirty majority. The Cannon lieutenants, he says, are on the verge of despair over the coming elections.

"Cannonism is to be the big issue of the next campaign," he said. "The people of the west have put their disapproval on Speaker Cannon, and that he will be ousted from the speakership is as sure as fate. As the facts of the tariff robbery become apparent resentment against the rulers of the national congress increases, and before another year there is going to be a housecleaning such as Washington never saw before.

"The Democratic leaders never felt as certain of victory as they feel now. Personally I am confident we will win the next house by at least thirty majority, and some of those on our side predict an even larger majority."

Mr. Sabath will return to Washington today.

BELMONT AND BRIDE GO SOUTH.

Travel from Jersey City in Banker's Private Car Over Seaboard Air Line Road.

New York, Feb. 27.—August Belmont and his bride, formerly Miss Eleanor Robson, started for the south this afternoon in their private car.

CONGRESS PLANS BIG P. O. SHAKEUP

Weeks Bill Orders Reorganization of Department from Top to Bottom.

NEW OFFICE PROPOSED.

Director of Posts Will Replace Assistants to Head of the Service.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—If congress makes good on its talk about reorganizing the postoffice department, that most ancient branch of government service will not be recognized by Postmaster General Hitchcock. Congressman Weeks, chairman of the house postoffice committee, has introduced a bill which crystallizes the reorganization plan. And not the least significant thing about the Weeks bill is that it specifically mentions the rates for second class mail and provides that they shall remain as they now are.

The Weeks bill, which is the same as the Overstreet postal commission bill, does away with the assistant postmasters general. It leaves the postmaster general at the head of the department, but creates a new office, that of "director of posts," who is intended to be the most important business official in the service. The salary provided is $10,000, and it is specified that the man designated shall hold office until removed for cause.

New Director Must Be Big Man.

On every side it is recognized that the mere creation of a director of posts will not save the postoffice situation. The personality of the man will be the big thing. He is to be selected by the president and confirmed by the senate, just as in the case of a great many appointments now considered political. The department is to be divided, according to the proposed legislation, into seven bureaus, the present organization being entirely set aside. At the head of each bureau there will be a director. The names of the bureaus suggest their functions, as follows: Postoffices, transportation, mail matter, appointments, finance, accounts, and, finally, supplies.

The bill is strong on coördination and on trying to weld the department into a unified organization. The commission has found that at present the department has no strong, unifying force.

Cabinets Will Meet Often.

Under the new plan it is required that the postmaster general shall have a meeting of his department cabinet at least once a week. The cabinet will consist of the postmaster general, the director of posts, and the seven directors in charge of the bureaus.

Provision also is made for unifying the field organization. The cabinet of each of the fifteen field districts is to consist of the district superintendent of the postoffice, the division superintendent of the railway mail service, and the postoffice inspector in charge of the division. These three officials are to be required to meet in the field and to pass upon all matters of administration and policy affecting their division. The purpose is to put the responsibility and initiative upon the men who view the work at close range. All of the voluminous detailed reports which now come to Washington would, under the new plan, go to the different division headquarters. There they would be either disposed of or boiled down for final action by the head officials in Washington.

Court of Appeals Purposed.

From the standpoint of publishers and business men, one of the most important provisions is that which creates a court of postal appeals. To this court it is provided that appeals may be taken from all departmental rulings. These probably would be made up chiefly of cases of fraud orders and of rulings as to the admissibility to the mails of various publications.

At present the officials of the department dominate the situation. If the postmaster general concludes that some business organization is operating fraudulently through the mails and with intent to deceive the patrons of the postoffice, he is at liberty to cut that particular organization from the use of the mails. In effect such an order means that the business in question is ruined. Now the business man has nothing to do but pocket his loss and search for other fields. There is no appeal.

Publications Have No Redress.

It is the same way with the action of the third assistant postmaster general in refusing to publications the privileges of the second class. The discretion rests with him entirely. Few complaints have been made of abuse of the discretion now vested in the department officials, but the postal commission acted upon the belief that occasionally injustice is done.

The proposed reorganization will not result in a cutting down of the pay roll. It is estimated that the offices created will bring the total cost of administering the department up to about $250,000 beyond the present mark. The saving must be made through the economies and efficiencies which are expected to be obtained through the reorganization.

Is This Fair?

Certain Proof Will Be Made That Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Stomach Trouble.

A Trial Package Sent Free.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made to give to the system, through the digestive tract and the stomach, the necessary chemicals not only to digest food, but to enrich the fluids of the body so that it may no longer suffer from dyspepsia or other stomach trouble.

We will send you a quantity of these tablets free, so that their power to cure may be proven to you.

Thousands upon thousands of people are using these tablets for the aid and cure of every known stomach disease. Know what you put into your stomach, and use discretion in doing so.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain fruit and vegetable essences, the pure concentrated tincture of Hydrastis, Golden Seal, which tone up and strengthen the mucous lining of the stomach, and increase the flow of gastric and other digestive juices; Lactose (extracted from milk); Nux, to strengthen the nerves controlling the action of the stomach and to cure nervous dyspepsia; pure aseptic Pepsin of the highest digestive power and approved by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

One of the ablest professors of the University of Michigan recently stated that this Pepsin was the only aseptic pepsin he had found that was absolutely pure—free from all animal impurities; Bismuth, to absorb gases and prevent fermentation. They are deliciously flavored with concentrated Jamaica Ginger—in itself a well known stomach tonic.

Liquid medicines lose their strength the longer they are kept, through evaporation, fermentation, and chemical changes, hence Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are recognized as the only true and logical manner of preserving the ingredients given above in their fullest strength.

If you really doubt the power of these tablets, take this advertisement to a druggist and ask his opinion of the formula.

It is due your stomach to give it the ingredients necessary to stop its trouble. It costs nothing to try. You know what you are taking, and the fame of these tablets prove their value. All druggists sell them. Price 50 cents. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

FIGHTS DENEEN CANAL PLAN

Lorimer Urges Legislature to Await Federal Action.

NEED U. S. AID, HE ASSERTS.

Says Court Ruling May Put State at Mercy of Economy Company.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—In an open letter issued today Senator Lorimer explains his opposition to Gov. Deneen's waterway plan embodied in the Schmitt bill and urges that the Illinois general assembly take no action on the proposition until after the disposition by the United States senate of the river and harbor bill, which carries an appropriation of $1,000,000 for prospective federal coöperation.

Mr. Lorimer declares that the Illinois section of the lakes to the gulf deep waterway can be built only through federal coöperation with the state, and he asserts that the people of Illinois voted the $20,000,000 bond issue for a waterway first and for water power development only incidentally.

If the Economy Light and Power company wins its case in the United States Supreme court it will be able to prevent the state from constructing a waterway except on the company's terms, according to the senator. Then the state might be glad to accept action by congress to turn the waters of the Desplaines river into the old Illinois and Michigan canal and thereby avoid the company's dam at Dresden Heights.

Federal Fund Required, He Avers.

The senator says that at the time he was campaigning for the bond issue he knew that $20,000,000 would not build a waterway, but that it would require an appropriation of a similar amount by the federal government.

"The state," he continues, "has no power to divert water from Lake Michigan without permission from congress. We are diverting water now under a governmental permit and may take not to exceed 10,000 cubic feet per second, from which about 72,000 net horse power can be developed in the reach between Lockport and Utica, which would, at $23 per horse power, yield $1,800,000 annually. Horse power which would be necessary to yield $2,500,000 annually cannot be developed until congress passes an act authorizing the diversion of 14,000 or 15,000 cubic feet per second.

"The jurisdiction of congress over all the navigable waters in the United States is supreme and unquestioned.

Cites Economy Company Case.

"In case the United States Supreme court sustains the decision of the Supreme court of Illinois, the Economy Light and Power company may make demands and impose conditions with which the state could not afford to comply. In the event of federal coöperation, the water can be diverted into a channel other than the Desplaines river below Joliet, thus avoiding the necessity of making any arrangement with them, and securing to the state control and use of all power that can be developed. Without federal coöperation the state legislature would be compelled to use the present channels, could not in any way change the course of the water, and, consequently, would be compelled to settle with the Economy Light and Power company on terms dictated by them.

"I for one would not have proposed to the people that the state, merely for that purpose, should engage in power development. The people of Illinois voted their credit in aid of a waterway and not to create water power, only as the latter might be incidental to the former. To attempt at this time to substitute a power proposition for their intended waterway would be nothing more nor less than a breach of faith with the people who cast their votes for the amendment."

Hennepin Farmers Ask Relief.

Damages resulting from the construction of the Hennepin canal have cost the farmers along that newly opened waterway more than $100,000 a year, according to representations soon to be made to congress. Through seepage and overflow hundreds of acres have been made unfit for cultivation, it is alleged.

Senator Cullom has been asked by sixty-five petitioners to lay their complaint before congress. Individual claims vary from $300 to $6,000, but it is asserted that these losses will be sustained every year until the government takes some steps to prevent the seepage and overflow from the canal. The petitioners object to the submission of their losses to congress merely as claims, which ordinarily would be passed upon by the claims committees. They want a bill providing for their permanent relief.

Nab Suspects for Shooting.

Five Italians are under arrest as the result of the shooting in front of Sabastian Estosigo's restaurant and poolroom, 710 Ewing street, in which John Anablo, 740 Desplaines street, was seriously wounded.

You cannot afford to use "just cement" in your building. You should use the same cement that careful builders use in all structures that must stand strain. Why not build for all time when it costs very little more. The saving in worry is worth the money. Here are some of the great concerns that use MARQUETTE:

Chicago Telephone Co.
People's Gas Light & Coke Co.
Boston Store, Chicago.
Iowa Central Railroad.
Soo Line Railroad.
Marathon Paper Mills Co.
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
New La Salle Hotel, Chicago.
Corn Products Mfg. Co.
C., B. & Q. Railway.
C., M. & St. P. Railway.
Rock Island Railway.
Illinois Central Railway.

If you don't know about cement, be guided by their judgment and specify MARQUETTE. If you do know about cement, of course you'll specify MARQUETTE without being asked.

BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

Marquette Cement Mfg. Co.

General Office and Works: La Salle, Ill.

Chicago Office: Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MAYORALTY BOOM FOR MAGERSTADT

'Our Bully Sheriff Next Mayor' Is Slogan Sounded Along Moving Picture Row.

LORIMER SLATE PLANNED

Full County Ticket Said to Be Scheme by Which to Rule State and City Politics.

Ernest J. Magerstadt, now city collector and former sheriff, was put into the running yesterday for the Republican nomination for mayor next year.

Coincident with the story of the Magerstadt boom came the report that the idea is to put up a complete Lorimer slate for the county ticket at the Sept. 15 primaries, to be followed, win or lose, by a Lorimer slate for city offices next spring. Evidences of the Magerstadt movement were plentiful along the moving picture row in South State street.

"Our bully sheriff—our next mayor," was the line which ran under a reproduction of the face of the city collector. Investigation in political circles indicated that the moving picture people are not flashing the picture of Mr. Magerstadt for the fun and amusement of the thing.

Still 'Handles' 'Fourth' and 'Fifth.'

Magerstadt is one of the near cabinet of Mayor Busse. He has "handled" the Fourth and Fifth wards in times past within Republican councils and is still credited with supreme control in those bailiwicks, and recognized all over town as Senator Lorimer's main reliance in the city south of the Chicago river.

The impression, which comes from capable sources of information, seems to be that Lorimer now finds it necessary to start upon a campaign in Cook county which will overthrow certain Republican leaders of influence within the inner circle, and to hand over to himself the control of Cook county and Chicago Republican politics.

That Lorimer is playing for absolute domination of the state Republican organization cannot much longer be doubted.

Lorimer Is After Cullom.

The situation as disclosed at Springfield during the last two weeks is that Lorimer is determined to defeat Senator Cullom for reelection—with Richard Yates in all probability—and that the Lorimer political future depends upon his ability to anex what is left of the old Federal crowd to his personal machine, throw down the Deneen influence in the state committee, and become the supreme controlling force in city, county, and state Republican politics.

The first overt act, as has been indicated, is the Magerstadt candidacy for mayor, which by the way is not admitted by Magerstadt himself. It may be stated with authority that any talk of Magerstadt for the mayoralty in 1911 is not with the advice or consent of the Busse administration.

Slatemaking Now Under Way.

Slate making for the county ticket for next November's election is now under way, Springfield, itself, is getting around to the point where it realizes that there is to be nothing doing on the waterway until terms have been made as to the county ticket.

The Lorimer game is being played in the immediate aldermanic primaries, it is asserted. The story is that Alderman Thomson in the Twenty-fifth ward, who has announced his candidacy as an independent Republican rather than to go into next Friday's primaries, still retains a strong partisanship for Richard Yates, whose cause he championed in the 1908 primaries, opposing the Pease organization in the ward. The connection hinted at by the politicians is that an anti-Pease organization is already under construction by the Lorimer interests.

In the Thirty-first ward, Alderman W. J. Roberts is to be opposed by E. L. Schweder, an Englewood business man. Alderman Roberts has maintained the support of the Deneen organization in the ward. It is claimed that a majority of the delegates to the ward convention will be committed to the Schweder candidacy.

Buckley to Run for Alderman.

James R. Buckley, who was the Democratic nominee for clerk of the Superior court at the last election, is to be the Democratic nominee for alderman in the Thirteenth ward against Ald. James E. Evans, who has no opposition in the Republican primaries. Michael Maher, who was a candidate for the nomination in the Fourteenth ward last year, is to be the Democratic nominee against Ald. Charles J. Lucas, Republican.

"Pioneer Makers of Hand-Made Furniture"

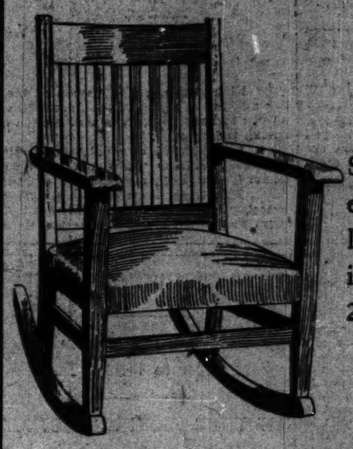
JOHN A. COLBY & SONS RELIABLE FURNITURE

148 to 154 Wabash Ave., near Monroe

Half-Yearly Clearance Sale

1,000 pieces of furniture marked with red tags at prices curtailed 25% to 60%.

All of these are new goods, but we have just one or two of a pattern, and for this shortage of patterns the price shortage makes large amends.



Solid Mahogany Rocker

Spring seat, covered in heavy leather; back, 36 inches high; seat 22 inches wide.

$10

Store: 148 to 154 Wabash Avenue
Factory: 218 to 224 N. Elizabeth St.

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aim to make customers feel at home in this bank—to know them by sight and by name—and to keep in personal touch with their requirements.

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Capital, $1,500,000
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food Drink for All Ages

For Infants, Invalids, and Growing children. Pure Nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.

Others are imitations.

SOUTHWELL'S ORANGE MARMALADE
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT.

"THE CROWN HAS IT."

Blackheads and pimples are the sign posts of clogged pores. Keep the pores open by daily using

BATHODORA

in your bath.

Sold at Dept. and Drug Stores.

Generous sample of Bathodora and "Fashion Book of Perfumes" sent for 4c (postage) and your dealer's name.

Crown Perfumery Co. of London
Dept. T, 30 East 20th St., New York.

Leave Chicago this Evening
Arrive Denver Tomorrow Evening
"The Denver Special"
(Electric-Lighted)
CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH WESTERN LINE

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

PASTOR ATTACKS VATICAN ACTION

Methodism Is Needed in Italy as Much as Catholicism Is, He Says.

MANY ATHEISTS IN ROME.

Charge of Proselyting Denied by Leader of Protestant Church There.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The American Methodist church was crowded this morning, the congregation including many American visitors who were attracted by the subject of Pastor B. M. Tipple's sermon: "Why Methodism Is in Rome."

It was in the American Methodist church that Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-vice president of the United States, delivered the address which shut him off from being received in audience by the pope, an incident which has created much discussion in Rome as well as in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Tipple said the Methodist church was meeting with great success throughout Italy. Such an inference could be drawn from the extraordinary action of the vatican with regard to the proposed visit of ex-Vice President Fairbanks to the pope and also from the bitter resentment of the Catholic clergy. As Mr. Fairbanks spoke in the American Methodist church, the pastor said, it was fitting that from the same pulpit, the charges preferred against Methodism in Italy should be considered.

Says Methodism Is Needed.

"With reference to the assertion that Methodists have no right to be in Italy," said the preacher, "the answer is that we are here under the Italian laws, guaranteeing religious freedom. Another assertion by the Catholics is that Methodism is not needed in Italy. But Methodists believe that the need is urgent, as the Catholic church is more efficient for good when compelled to compete with aggressive Protestantism, as conspicuously evidenced in America.

"The Catholic church suffers embarrassment when it is required to satisfy the ideals of a great liberty loving republic contemporaneously with heeding the demands of the vatican, which is still bound by the ideals of the middle ages.

"This is proved by the experience of Archbishop Ireland, when he was here a year ago studying the Methodist propaganda. A great Lincoln banquet was arranged by the American colony. Archbishop Ireland was asked to speak, and as a patriotic American citizen he accepted. But suddenly the archbishop recalled his acceptance. The vatican had forbidden him to speak or attend the banquet, because a toast to President Roosevelt was followed by a toast to the king of Italy.

Denies Charge of Proselyting.

"Italy needs Methodism, because it is no longer Catholic, except in name. The charge of Methodist proselyting is foolish. Their hands are full in dealing with the unbelievers. This is proved by the last census, which shows that Italy has the largest number of men without religious profession. It is true that the Methodists have ex-priests among the workers, but none has been actively sought. The Methodist schools are full because the children's parents select them as the best.

"The issue in Italy today is not Protestantism versus Catholicism, but faith versus atheism. Archbishop Ireland has said that every convert to Methodism costs $1,400. If that is true, cannot the American Methodists better afford to pay it than every three Italian laborers who carry one priest?"

The pastor urged that Archbishop Ireland specify the dishonorable Methodists here, and he added:

"It is playing with fire for the Catholic church to open the subject of moral methods in Italy."

HOPE TO EVADE TARIFF WAR WITH DOMINION OF CANADA.

American Officials Will Not Grant Minimum Rates Without Concessions by Other Side, However.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The American government has determined upon its line of action with Canada for the settlement of the tariff difficulties. The diplomatic exchanges with Canada through the British embassy are believed to have brought results.

The United States is not ready to concede the minimum tariff to Canada without concessions from the other side. It is possible that the situation existing under the Franco-Canadian treaty, whereby fourteen nations receive "favored nation treatment," will be overlooked by the United States; but in that event there will have to be certain concessions from Canada in the matter of pulp wood restrictions.

It is understood that Canada may secure the minimum tariff either by admitting the United States to the list of favored nations, or by promising a modification of the pulp wood export laws. This is understood to mean the promise that Quebec and New Brunswick will refrain from prohibiting the export of pulp wood.

The negotiations with France have progressed to a point where it is believed a settlement can be reached without a trade war.

GERMANS SHOUT FOR VOTES.

Gather Outside the Kaiser's Palace, but Are Dispersed by the Police.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—After a largely attended franchise reform meeting today some thousands of participants marched along Unter den Linden and shouted vigorously for franchise reform outside the imperial castle. The kaiser was within.

As the crowd grew in size and fervor the gates were opened and a party of mounted and unmounted police issued. They ordered the crowd to disperse, whereupon the demonstrators marched off, still shouting for reform.

They proceeded to the palace of the crown prince, where they continued shouting for a while, after which they dispersed. There was no rioting. Many thousands attended a franchise demonstration at Frantfort-on-the-Main. There was no disturbance.

REMOVE TACK FROM BODY WITH X-RAY AND FORCEPS.

New York Physicians Succeed in Taking Obstruction from Boy's Bronchus After Opening Windpipe.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A new way of removing various foreign substances from people's insides was discovered today by surgeons of Beth Israel hospital. Nine year old Jacob Miller was brought to the hospital suffering from some mysterious sickness that had puzzled all the doctors in the neighborhood.

Surgeons found that about six weeks ago Jacob had accidentally swallowed a tack. He had kept quiet about the affair in fear of being punished.

The patient was taken into the X-ray room and the tack located in his right bronchus. Then a fleuroscope screen was placed on Jacob's chest and an incision was made in the windpipe. By means of the shadow on the screen the doctors were able to observe the progress of a long pair of delicate forceps that had been introduced into the windpipe. The shadow of the forceps was seen to touch the shadow of the nail and the rest was easy.

Girl Musicians Impress Berlin.

MISS GENA BRANSCOMBE

Two young Chicago musicians, Miss Belle Hulburt Forbes, soprano, and Miss Gena Branscombe, composer of songs, appeared before the American Woman's club of Berlin in a musical recital last night, and according to a cablegram from the German capital made a favorable impression.

Miss Branscombe's compositions, the cablegram states, were interpreted spiritedly by Miss Forbes. Miss Branscombe accompanying her on the piano. Miss Forbes expects to make her debut on the German grand opera stage in the near future.

Miss Forbes is the daughter of a Western Union telegraph operator, and formerly resided with her family at 308 North State street. Two years ago she sailed for Paris to become a pupil of Jean de Reszke.

Miss Branscombe is a Canadian girl who attracted attention in Chicago by her musical compositions.

GARBAGE DIET CRAZES WOMEN.

Family Too Proud to Beg Lives Three Years on, Refuse Collected Ostensibly for Pigs.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 27.—Too proud to beg, a family of six persons for three years have been living on garbage, which the father, 70 years old, daily has collected ostensibly to feed his pigs.

This was revealed today when the authorities took charge of two insane middle aged women, both widows, their aged father, and three children, 4, 7, and 14 years of age. To the diet upon which the women, Mrs. Mattie Sipples and Mrs. Emery Leavitt, have subsisted, is attributed their insanity.

Squalor and disorder prevailed in the battered farmhouse the family occupied in an isolated section.

FATE OF LIBERALS HANGS IN BALANCE

Today's Session of the Commons May Prove Disastrous to the Ministry.

CHARY OF NEW ELECTION.

Everything Is Believed to Depend Upon the Nature of Asquith's Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The session of the house of commons tomorrow may prove fateful for the Liberal government.

Premier Asquith's ministry may be defeated by the adverse vote of the Radicals and Nationalists.

It may survive, only to be plunged into the throes of a ministerial crisis and possible disruption owing to the divergent views of the ministers on the question of the reform of the house of lords. Or it may even be saved from extinction by the votes of the Unionists.

Depends on Nature of Policy.

Everything, it is believed, will depend on the nature of the statement of the government's policy which Premier Asquith will present to the house as a result of last week's cabinet councils and the prime minister's interview with the king on Saturday.

To a great extent the situation still is dominated by the fact that everybody concerned is more or less desirous of avoiding a general election.

The Nationalists will hold a meeting before the parliament assembles to decide their course of action, and it, as now seems certain, the premier has decided to postpone the attempt to reform the house of lords and confine his immediate policy to an attempt to limit or abolish the power of veto held by the lords, there is probability that the government will survive, at least for a few months.

Thinks Referendum Inapplicable.

In reference to the suggested referendum on the question of the veto power of the house of lords Asquith is quoted as having replied to a heckler in the recent campaign regarding the referendum as a general principle:

"There is a great fascination in the idea. I was bitten by it at one time, but the more one thinks of it and the more one sees it in other countries the more impracticable and inapplicable to British conditions it seems."

Chancellor Lloyd-George, John Burns, and Winston Spencer Churchill, among others, were the guests of the king at a dinner Saturday night. Premier Asquith dined with the king tonight as the guest of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador.

TRAMP SAVES CHILD'S LIFE; HALF A MILLION HIS REWARD.

Texas Rancher Traces Wayfarer Who Pulled Girl from in Front of Train and Heaps Riches on Him.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Frank Strome a week ago was a tramp beating his way westward on a freight train with El Paso as his destination. Today he owns a half interest in the Valvadere cattle range, said to be valued at nearly $1,000,000, with its 30,000 head of cattle and 100 square miles of land in Jeff Davis and Pecos counties.

The range is owned by Samuel W. Jennings, reputed to be worth several millions. A few days ago the 7 year old daughter of Jennings was crossing the railroad track. A train was bearing down on her and she seemed doomed, when Strome grabbed her and pulled her from the track.

Strome went on his way, but persons who witnessed the rescue reported the matter, and three days ago he was located by Jennings and taken to the ranch. Yesterday a deed was filed transferring a half interest in the property to the girl's rescuer.

Strome is 48 years old, a widower, and years ago lived in Chicago. He is educated, and attributes his downfall to drink after the death of his wife fifteen years ago.

TRAINS DELAYED BY THIRST.

Travelers Say Georgia Schedules Are Knocked in Pieces by Stops to Deliver Whisky.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Passenger trains in Georgia are unable to make schedules because of the numerous cars loaded with whisky which they carry, according to commercial travelers who have been investigating the problem of late trains. The commercial agents have issued a statement that every passenger train carries three express cars packed with whisky. At every stop time is lost in delivering "wet" packages to the thirsty Georgians.

Winner of Beauty Prize Weds Today.

Because Edwin Lundburg came on from Portland, Ore., unexpectedly last Thursday and found his fiancée, Miss Floy Fox, winner of the Grace church beauty contest, suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever, the large wedding planned for Easter Monday will not take place.

Although the trousseau was not ready, Mr. Lundburg demanded that the wedding take place at once. Consequently the marriage will be solemnized this evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. L. Fox, 524 South boulevard.

The bridal couple will depart for their future abode immediately after the ceremony. Miss Fox will be attended by Mrs. John Davidson, matron of honor, and her sister, Miss Dorothy Fox, as bridemaid. Arthur Lundburg will act as best man, and John Davidson will be master of ceremonies.

WISE TELLS ENGLISH JEWS TO UPHOLD ANCIENT LAWS.

New York Rabbi Says Israel's Ideas Must Be Followed in Full by Modern Peoples.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Speaking under the auspices of the Jewish Religious union, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free synagogue, New York, delivered an address at Hampstead today. This is the second of a series of addresses which is expected to bring to a head the controversy between the liberal and orthodox sections of the Anglo-Jewish union. During the course of his remarks Dr. Wise said:

"The Jewish Religious union would be a menace to Judaism if it counseled the abrogation of the moral law, if it urged disloyalty to Israel's ideals.

"At the moment in which Anglican Christendom is seeking to rouse itself, like a giant, from its slumbers, Anglican Jewry is semiconsciously drifting into the state of somnolence, the somnolence which the Christendom of your empire is becoming wise and statesmanlike enough to try to shake off.

"Liberal or progressive Judaism means an end of little Jewdom or little Jewry. It means the going back, and yet forward, to the great and splendid hopes of the days when Israel, self-conscious and self-reverend, yet believed that it had a message to deliver in the world and a high example to afford in the life for the weal and uplift of humanity."

WOMAN HURT IN SUNDAY SCHOOL

Is Struck by Heavy Dividing Partition and Accident Causes Panic in Pittsburg.

Franklin, Pa., Feb. 27.—Miss Mary Crawford was probably fatally injured today in the Sunday school rooms of the First Baptist church, while attending a bible class led by Gen. Charles Miller. Her head was crushed by a large drop door, weighing more than a ton, which divides the adult classroom and the children's quarters.

Miss Crawford was leaning over the dividing line when the heavy door dropped. Being slightly deaf, she heard neither the door nor the warnings of others.

The accident caused a panic, in which three women fainted. Miss Crawford is 45 years old.

KAISER MAY BAR AMERICAN POLES

Berlin Press Fears Movement Will Result to Reestablish Kingdom.

STIR OVER CELEBRATION.

Chicago Delegates Say They Will Not Trespass on German Soil.

BY F. W. WILE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The patriotic German press is highly agitated over the forthcoming participation of Polish-Americans in the Polish celebration shortly to be held in this country. Quotations from Chicago Polish newspapers are cited as evidence that the American Poles are determined advocates of the forcible movement to reestablish the kingdom of Poland.

In view of this rebellious attitude the advisability of barring American delegates is being discussed. Their presence, it is feared, will have a dangerously contagious effect on their European brethren, especially those now living under the beneficent rulership of the kaiser.

BID GERMANS BE CALM.

The fears expressed by German officials and newspapers that a movement is on foot among American Poles forcibly to reestablish a Polish kingdom are without basis, according to members of that nationality who live in Chicago.

Since plans were announced for the celebration of the fifth centennial of the battle of Grenwald, at which the Polish armies won a great victory over Prussia, many German newspapers have expressed alarm lest the event might be a subterfuge to bring Poles together for the purpose of taking steps toward the reorganization of their kingdom.

This alarm lately has reached official Germany, and the advisability of barring American delegates to the centennial is said to be contemplated.

Not to Trespass on German Soil.

"Nothing to it," said M. B. Stacynski, president of the Polish National alliance, yesterday. "A large delegation of Polish Americans will go to Cracow, Poland, this summer to assist in unveiling a monument, donated by Puderewski, on the battlefield of Grenwald. To reach Poland we are not going to trespass on German soil, nor will we cross the ocean in German ships.

"There is no agitation among Polish Americans for a forcible reëstablishment of the Polish kingdom."

Others among Chicago Poles said with equal assurance that the German fears were unfounded.

GUARDIAN "POODLE" IS LOST.

Little Dog Which Called Deaf Family and Sent Members to Work Is Missing.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Poodle, a dog that learned the sign language so well that it became the guardian and guide of a deaf family, has disappeared from the home of James O'Brien. The dog was the trusted companion of James O'Brien Jr., 5 years old. For years he has responded to the call of the alarm clock and assumed the responsibility of awakening the family and starting O'Brien to work.

ROOSEVELTS HAVE DAY'S REST

Former President and Kermit Are in Splendid Health.

POLITICS IS TABOOED.

Bwana Tumbo Will Not Discuss Present Situation in U. S.

GONDOKORO, Sudan, Feb. 27.—Col. Roosevelt and Kermit, together with the members of their shooting party, who arrived here last evening on the Belgian gunboat Boch, spent Sunday in resting up, their experience during the last few days in search for giant elands having proved fatiguing.

An effort was made today to obtain from Col. Roosevelt a statement on politics and public affairs generally, but he emphatically refused to discuss these matters, as, he said, he had completely lost touch with the outside world. He added that he would require an opportunity fully to review public affairs before expressing any opinion.

The ex-president and party dined this evening with the district commissioner, who remarked on Col. Roosevelt's and his son's fine health. The others are showing need of rest after an arduous year's trip. The Americans will leave here tomorrow for Mongalla, where an enthusiastic reception awaits them.

Welcomed by Noted Hunters.

BUTIABA, Uganda Protectorate, Jan. 18.—[Correspondence.]—On Jan. 4 Col. Roosevelt and the other members of the American hunting and scientific expedition left Hoima for Butiaba, which is the port on Lake Albert Nyanza.

Eventually, after many discomforts, the boats arrived at Kobe, and on the pier there were assembled all the white hunters from the Congo, known in this region as the "Congo poachers," waiting to greet Col. Roosevelt.

It was a notable tribute, for never before had there been such a gathering of great hunters, many of whom had come long distances in order to pay their respects to the ex-president of the United States.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Naples.

NAPLES, Feb. 27. — Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her daughter, Ethel, who are on their way to meet the former president at Khartum, arrived here today on the steamship Hamburg, which sailed from New York Feb. 15. The Hamburg was delayed a day by stormy weather, high seas being encountered throughout the voyage. All on board, however, are well.

CROKER NOT QUITTING ERIN?

London Paper Says It Has Authority to Deny Rumor He Is Abandoning Estates There.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sporting Life claims to have authority to deny the rumor that Richard Croker is abandoning his estate in Ireland and returning to the United States. The paper says it learns that no inducement would cause him to take such a step.

LADY LAURIER TO TAKE CURE.

Wife of Canadian Prime Minister on Way to Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Lady Laurier left tonight for Hot Springs, Ark., where she will spend several weeks for the benefit of her health. The wife of the prime minister has been under a physician's care for some time, and it is hoped that the present change and treatment at the baths will restore her health.

You Can Sing While You Play

WITH the Tel-Electric Piano Player you are freed from all physical effort. You can sing while you play—modulating the music to suit your own fancy.

Or, if you wish, you can set this piano player to play without human aid, leaving you at liberty to join in the dance or the enjoyment of your friends.

Or it will play one part of a duet, while you can play the other.

And no piano player more nearly approaches perfection in its rendition of music than does the

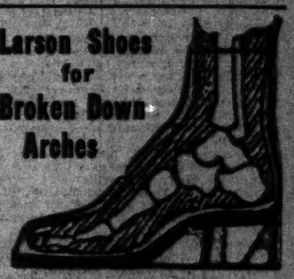
Tel-Electric Piano Player

Its delicacy of touch and its range of accent are limited only by the responsiveness of the piano itself.

The Tel-Electric requires no pumping. Electric current in the house is not essential. It is sold on convenient terms. Write for Catalogue T.

The TEL-ELECTRIC CO.
248 Michigan Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.
Main Office:
299 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Larson Shoes for Broken Down Arches



Seven down arches are the most serious of all foot ills and cannot be remedied with ordinary arch supports, as none could be made to meet their claim.

It is logical to suppose that all persons' arches are broken alike? Have you ever seen how so-called manufactured arch supports will not correct your arch bone if deformed?

What you want is special shoes, made and fitted to each individual foot. By the Larson System of Shoe Building I take a cast of your feet, thereby producing a last the exact duplicate of your own feet and build you a shoe over this last so as to fit all of the parts perfectly fitted; giving absolute comfort and perfectly curing and preventing all forms of foot ills.

Made to measure $3.50 with plaster Cast, $15 extra.

Send for Free Illustrated Pamphlet T. Larson Special Corn-Cure Shoes, made by the Larson Method, ready to wear, $3.50 to $6.00.

MARTIN LARSON
Expert Shoe Specialist.
24 FIFTH AVENUE, Near Randolph St.

Globe-Wernicke Office Desks

—are standard in design and construction in all parts of the country.

No office furniture of inferior character could achieve such a standing.

The prices are the lowest at which reputable goods can be sold.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
224-228 Wabash Avenue

Bart.

IT goes almost without saying that everything offered in my attractive lines of the best ready-to-wear garments made for spring, 1910, is covered by the usual broad BART guarantee. What isn't good enough for me to guarantee can find no place in my clothes cabinets. Isn't this knowledge worth something to you?

Ready-to-Wear Clothes $15 to $35

—TWO SHOPS—
209 WABASH
117 MADISON

BETTER HURRY—Saturday ends the great savings on fancy suits and overcoats.

FREE 50 CENT JAR OF MADAME ISE'BELL'S Turkish Bath Oil With Every 50c Box of **Madame Ise'bell's Favorite Face Powder**

Two standard beauty preparations selling regularly at 50 cents each at the price of one.

Used extensively among the stage people and thousands of society women throughout this country and in Europe for over 20 years.

This Offer at All STATE STREET DEPARTMENT AND DRUG STORES

TODAY

OPEN AT 8:30

4th Tremendous Day of the

STREETER SHOE "BOUNCE"

OUT THEY GO!

Men's, Women's, and Today (Children's Holiday) Children's Specials by the Thousands.

Regardless of *value*, regardless of *cost*, regardless of *anything*, except our deliberate purpose to make this clearance.

"THE MOST EXPENSIVE SHOE ADVERTISEMENT EVER USED"

In the last 3 days we have done the most enormous shoe business ever known with **strictly high-class footwear**—yet so splendidly complete are the great STREETER stocks that

THE VARIETY AND PERFECTION IS AS FINE AS THE FIRST DAY

Boys' Shoes—All Sizes—60c to $1.80 } 3rd Floor
Misses' Shoes at Remarkable Cuts }

A splendid assortment of ALL NEW children's shoes of the highest class—MOSTLY BELOW MAKERS' COST—*None over cost.*

Women's and Men's
(WHILE THEY LAST, BUT *HURRY*)

90c—$1.40

IN THE BASEMENT (ENTRANCE THROUGH STORE)

$1.80 $2.30 $2.95 and $3.60

ON THE FIRST FLOOR

FOR STREETER'S REGULAR LINES—ALL NEW AND CLEAN
New Spring Styles Included (as far as received)

Streeter's Prices: $2.50, $3, $4, $5, $6 & $7

ALL SIZES—ALL STYLES—ALL LEATHERS

NOTE: Many examples of the highest priced lines will be found *throughout ALL the lots*, even some $5 to $7 grades in the basement, at 90c & $1.40

PLENTY of EXTRA SALESPEOPLE

NO WAITING — NO MANIPULATING — NO "TURNOVERS"
NO EXCHANGES. NO CHARGES. NO DELIVERIES. NO REFUNDS

AGAIN WE SAY **BUY EARLY**

SPECIAL NOTE—Patrons may be assured of every comfort possible and no undue crowding, as only such number of people as can be properly served are admitted at one time.

Roger Smart Shoe Co.
SMART SHOES FOR EVERYBODY
187-189 STATE STREET

The Revolution

in baking methods which gave the world Uneeda Biscuit also resulted in a

Revelation

in soda cracker quality. You realize this the moment you open the royal purple package and find soda crackers so tempting and good that they cannot be resisted.

5¢ a Package (Never sold in bulk)

Uneeda Biscuit
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

"THE CROWN HAS IT."
Blackheads and pimples are the sign posts of clogged pores. Keep the pores open by daily using
THODORA
in your bath.
at Dept. and Drug Stores.
...sous sample of Rathodora ...ashion Book of Perfumes" ...ow to (postage) and your ...name.
...Perfumery Co. of London. ...T, 30 East 20th St., New York.

...Chicago this Evening! ...Denver Tomorrow Evening ...Denver Special" (Electric-Lighted) ...AGO, UNION PACIFIC AND ...ORTH WESTERN LINE

...RIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Society; Clubs, Entertainments.

Events in Society.

THE marriage of Miss Velma Mark, daughter of C. E. Mark, 1316 East Fifty-third street, and Leo Hughes Moir will take place at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 2 at the family residence.

The marriage of Miss Constance Gates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer Gates, 4104 Sheridan road, and Basil d'Emo took place Saturday evening at the family residence, the Rev. A. Grimm of St. Peter's church officiating.

The bride wore a gown of rare lace with yoke and sleeves of old rose point, the whole over an undergown of white satin. Her veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. James R. Offield, matron of honor; Miss Jean Crawford, maid of honor, and Miss Josephine Lydston, the bridesmaid, were in gowns of pink satin veiled with embroidered pink chiffon. They carried Killarney roses. James R. Offield was the best man, and the ushers were Lafayette Markle and Dr. Anson Cameron. A large reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. d'Emo have left for Palm Beach and will be at home after May 1 at 4045 Sheridan road.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Treat are at the Battle Creek sanitarium, where Mr. Treat has gone for a rest.

Mrs. D. P. Welch, 3433 Hamilton court, is entertaining Mrs. Lida H. Rogers of Redlands, Cal. Mrs. Rogers was a member of Mrs. Welch's European party last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Shepherd, 7317 South Green street, Auburn Park, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel May, to Willoughby Chester Lockwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lockwood of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee Taft, 1451 Dearborn avenue, will be at Palm Beach, Fla., the balance of the season.

Mrs. Thomas Wrigley, 700 South Forty-fourth avenue, expects to leave the city about March 15 to visit relatives and friends in Alabama and Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Linthicum and the Misses Linthicum of Forest avenue, Evanston, are at St. Augustine, Fla. They will remain in Florida until the end of the season, returning to Chicago about May 1, stopping at Asheville and other cities in the south. The family will sail for Europe in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph F. Kramer, 2912 Prairie avenue, announce the engagement of Mr. Kramer's sister, Edith, to Nathaniel A. Stern of this city, son of Mrs. Babette Stern of Champaign, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wood, accompanied by their son, John Heath Wood, left Saturday for Florida, where they will spend the month of March.

Several friends of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Greene, 3428 Indiana avenue, gathered at their residence yesterday to celebrate Mrs. Greene's birthday. After a dinner there was a musical program, followed by dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitton, Mr. and Mrs. William Earle, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, and S. A. Mulhouser and William Gillam assisted in entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ralph Kendig, 5420 Erie street, Austin, will leave on Thursday for Los Angeles, where they will reside in the future.

Mrs. Kirby Upjohn and Mrs. G. W. Smith of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cashner of 139 North Taylor avenue, Oak Park.

Mrs. A. D. Carrie of 5235 Washington boulevard has issued invitations for a large card party for Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. H. C. Bangs entertained at bridge on Saturday at her residence in Glencoe for her guest, Miss Gene Stone, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Jean Hurford entertained twelve sorority girls at luncheon Saturday noon at her residence in Glencoe.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Massey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Massey, 1543 Leland avenue, to Mr. Walter Martin Brent, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brent, 2015 Kenmore avenue, will take place in April.

Mr. A. M. Andrews, 819 Judson avenue, left

on Saturday for Seattle and southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Pitkin of 4204 Perry street announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Clyde Jallen of Lake Geneva. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Fayette S. Cable of Hinsdale announce the engagement of their daughter, Rachel Elting, to Jay Lyman Hench, son of Dr. and Mrs. John B. Hench of Hinsdale.

Mrs. H. F. Morgan and son, Gordon, of Evanston, left Saturday night for Orlando, Fla.

Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago gave an address to the Evanston Sunday Afternoon club Feb. 27, 615 Davis street, on "The Uplift of the Negro Race." Dr. Hall is one of the leading colored surgeons of the United States and a personal friend of Booker T. Washington.

Prof. Francis B. Gummere of Haverford college has accepted the appointment as Harris lecturer in Evanston for the coming year. His subject will be "The history and development of the early art of poetry, its relation to myth and ritual, the problems of its differentiations, its present state, and future prospects."

Miss Helen Barton, daughter of the Rev. William E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational church of Oak Park, has written a comic opera entitled "Vice Versa," which was given at the midwinter college festival at Mount Holyoke last week and will be repeated at Easter. The cast is composed of forty members of the senior class, of which Miss Barton is a member. The opera is an annual affair, and is regarded as one of the important events of the college year.

Society at Nation's Capital.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The chief of staff, Gen. J. Franklin Bell, was host at a buffet luncheon today at his house at Fort Myer. His guests, numbering about 150, were officers and student officers of the war college and their wives and officers of the general staff and their wives.

The retiring minister of Spain, marquis de Villalobar, expects to leave Washington Tuesday or Wednesday for New York, where he will take passage on March 9 or 10 for England. The minister will visit in London for a short while before going to Madrid and then to his new post at Lisbon.

He took his formal farewell of the president on Friday, and his house, which was one of the most interesting and artistic in Washington, has been completely dismantled. The departure of marquis de Villalobar is deeply regretted in Washington.

Mrs. Leiter was hostess at an informal luncheon today for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant.

Miss Mercedes Stewart, daughter of Mrs. Graeme Setwart of Chicago, who is spending the winter at the Arlington, was hostess at a small tea this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Stewart's other daughter, Mrs. Doane, who has been visiting her for a few weeks, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean gave a large dinner tonight in honor of the departing minister of Spain, marquis de Villalobar, and their house guests, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant.

Meetings and Entertainments.

Prof. Charles Zueblin will continue his series of addresses on "Democracy and the Overman," given under direction of the University Lecture association, with a talk on "The Overlooked Charters of Our Cities," at the Fine Arts Music hall Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Other lectures in the course for this week are "Forest Succession," by Prof. John M. Coulter at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church this evening; "Masters of German Song: Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, and Franz," in a lecture recital by Lester B. Jones, assisted by Mrs. George N. Holt, at Lincoln center tomorrow evening; and "Growth of the River Valleys," by Prof. Wallace W. Atwood, at Lewis institute Thursday evening.

Rhodes Avenue hospital, formerly the Woman's hospital, will benefit by the annual entertainment and dance given at the Masonic temple drill hall on March 28.

Christ Reformed Episcopal church will hold jubilee services on March 13 in celebration of the fiftieth year of Bishop Cheney's rectorate. Bishop Cheney will give an historical sermon at 10:30 a. m., and there will be further services at 3 p. m.

Chicago College club will attend a recital by Miss Louise W. Hackney of "Prunella," a comedy by Granville Barker and Lawrence Houseman, at the rooms in the Fine Arts building Saturday afternoon. Miss Hackney has been associated with Stephen Phillips and George Bernard Shaw in the "poetic drama" movement in England.

Austin Business Men's association will have its annual banquet and "ladies' night" at the Christian church bungalow this evening. Charles H. Burrass will speak on "Business Dimensions," and John E. Holland will speak on "Back to the Farm." There will be a musical program, in which Miss Sophia Bodenstab and others will take part.

Nineteenth Century club of Oak Park will entertain the Boys' Triangle league at the First Methodist church of Oak Park Friday evening. Mrs. Martha M. Stewart will speak on "Narcotic Poisons," and there will be an address by John C. Hanna, principal of the Oak Park and River Forest High school.

Topic club will discuss "Is Marriage Between Jew and Gentile Desirable" at a meeting in the Lexington hotel Thursday evening.

Auxiliary of the Jewish Consumptive Relief society will give an entertainment at Sinai temple Sunday evening, March 13. John R. Shoop, assistant superintendent of schools, will speak. "Frank Glyn's Wife," a farce, will be presented by Miss Miriam Goldberg, Miss Marie Hirschberg, Miss Bertha Schoenstadt, Miss Sara Hirschberg, Miss Edith Mercer, and others. Among those taking part in the musical program will be Miss Jennie Johnson and Miss Alice Genevieve Smith.

Gresham Treble Clef club will meet tomorrow evening at the residence of Miss Mary Kelly, 1014 West Eighty-seventh street. Miss Ina S. Hull will speak on "Jenny Lind," and there will be musical numbers by Miss Lottie Strong and Mrs. Florence Hamtzerling.

Central Y. M. C. A. offers a lecture by A. Radcliffe Dugmore on "Snapping Live Game Along the Roosevelt Hunting Trail" at its auditorium next Monday night.

Music and the Drama.

"Such a Little Queen."

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

MR. POLLOCK, the author of "Such a Little Queen," begs to admit that in the composition of that play he has manufactured history for the helpless kingdoms of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the exiled rulers of which are his leading characters. While in this confessional mood Mr. Pollock might also have acknowledged that he was a bit apocryphal in other things—among them his representation of certain phases of American commercial life. For an example at random a fantastic scene in the second act, wherein the employment by a New York packer of pork of those dethroned monarchs was possibly the most believable detail.

To recount the lapses from fidelity to things as they are or to things as they ought to be in "Such a Little Queen," however, would be a futile task and one to which we shall not address our attention this morning. According to the rules, Mr. Pollock is permitted the utmost liberty in his selection of an initial circumstance from which to develop his play. All that is required—according to the rules—is that such development shall be plausible and interesting. Since the audience last evening at the Colonial was of a conceding disposition, asking no plausibility whatever, we shall not be outdone in affability, and so we forego objection to several trifles which appealed to us as false, and proceed to an outline of the things that were interesting. Perhaps we shall revert to the scene in the pork packer's office—a phase of life with which we claim to be especially conversant, and especially anxious that it shall have proper representation upon the stage.

But who could be more pleasant than to have Miss Elsie Ferguson, impersonating a beautiful and deposed queen of Herzegovina, living in a forlorn little New York flat, engaged in comic controversy with democracy in the person of an impertinent Irish cook; mashing potatoes with her baren scepter and trying to pawn her futile crown? Her accent is interesting if unintelligible, her predicament unique and all that is lacking in romance—which soon approaches in the form of Stephen the Debonair, king of Bosnia, the realmless ruler of an adjacent land. This king is realized by Mr. Frank Gilmore, a bit pinkly, we fear, and with an accent infantile rather than Bosnian, but bouyant and in the best of clothes. The queen cooks the regal lamb chops for the king in her coronation robes, and her splenetic old minister, sharing her exile, grows frantic when common Americans call to offer aid and forget that royalty must be addressed in a standing posture.

Everything is in comedy contrast. The Americans are those breezy New Yorkers described as gauche and their efforts are amusing, though they are kindly and well disposed. One of them, a strong, resolute fellow, who has worked up from the bottom and now enjoys a weekly stipend of $500, falls in love with the queen and is not at all dismayed when she discloses her imposing past. Through his good offices employment is found for the outcasts and they go to work for Adolph Laumann & Son, successful operators of cattle shambles, with headquarters in lower Broadway. The king, however, is a trifling chap, and while the queen is hard at work interpreting he leaves his mail unopened on his desk and devotes his time to society and the music halls. It seems for a time that the admirable American is to be the hero of the romance, but when the queen learns that the king is not industrious she addresses him earnestly and he pulls off his coat and goes to work to show her that he is man as well as monarch.

When the American proposes marriage to the queen he tells her that matrimony is like a mushroom—if you live it is a mushroom and if you do not it is a toadstool. Despite this the queen declines, having set about to reform the king. The packer meantime has developed an ambition to have a king in his family and suggests an alliance between his daughter, a wholesome and handsome figure, as acted by Miss Elenor Lawson, and when this is refused he has the royal outcast arrested for theft. At this point hurried exit was necessary on the part of this chronicler, the hour being late. He is informed on reliable authority, however, and believes it to be true, that in the following acts the king showed himself to be noble at heart and worthy of the queen; that the political unrest in their respective realms was stilled by the use of diplomacy and finance, and that in the end they packed their belongings, including a sentimental canary, and departed to resume their reigns, married and happy.

MISS ETHEL GREEN IN "DICK WHITTINGTON."

Gibson Epigrams Said to Be Wildesque.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—After three years of publicity as an aspiring successor to Pinero, Thomas, and other noted playwrights, Preston Gibson, surprised those of his friends who have known him in New Haven by appearing Saturday evening in the light of the author of several epigrams which bear remarkable similarity to epigrams in two comedies of Oscar Wilde.

Leslie Mason, a Yale senior and dramatic critic of the New Haven Palladium, who has been a devoted follower of Wilde's writings for four years and knows his lines almost by heart, reviewed the opening performance at the Hyperion theater Saturday night and came away with an irrepressible feeling that he had read at least ten of the epigrams in the comedies of the Wilde.

As Mason sat listening to the speeches a strange familiarity with the lines of the "Turning Point," Gibson's play, came upon him at once, and he kept asking himself: "Where have I heard this before? Where have I heard it?" Then when it seemed as if the precise words began to crop out, one after one, he exclaimed emphatically: "It is Wilde. It is Wilde."

So sure was he at the time of the correctness of his opinion that in the dark of the theater he pulled out a pencil and copied speeches from Gibson' play on his program, and found later that they coincided almost exactly with those of Wilde.

"The Turning Point" is a drama dealing largely with Wall street operations.

Kneisel Quartet Concert.

BY GLENN DILLARD GUNN.

THE concerts of the Kneisel quartet always attract audiences that may justly be termed the most representatively musical gatherings the season assembles. But that which attended their third program yesterday afternoon in Music hall contained a larger proportion of musicians than any of the foregoing concerts of their present series. Two works were responsible for the interest of the musicians, the Cesar Franck quartet in D and the Beethoven quartet in E flat, Op. 127. Both compositions are rarely given, and both contain qualities that are universally regarded as having shaped the musical tendencies of the present.

That Cesar Franck was the progenitor of the modern French school of music was made clear to every one who listened carefully to the authoritative, refined, and sympathetic reading of the quartet with which Mr. Kneisel and his colaborators ushered in the afternoon. Franck's eloquent directness of melody his followers have not retained. But they have elaborated and amplified those characteristic harmonic progressions that impart to that melody its atmosphere of romance and mysticism.

The D major quartet reminds one repeatedly of the D minor symphony, more frequently still of the symphonic poem "Les Eoledes." And in recalling the latter work it emphasized the unconscious tribute that Debussy has paid his master by employing the same thematic material in the last movement of his symphonic poem "La Mar," which was played at the last Thomas concerts.

The Beethoven quartet, in its final movements, impressed by its resemblance to the ninth symphony. The folk-song like directness of melody that rises to such mighty climaxes in the choral finale of the symphony is here present in manifestations that accomplish an equal measure of strength with the added charm of delicacy, grace, and humor. The performance was masterly. The unanimity of intention developed by the four players served to define a new standard of ensemble, even for the Kneisels, and they have long formed the ideals of the country in all that pertains to chamber music.

The program contained also the Mozart quartet in B flat. At the next Kneisel concert Mme. Olga Samaroff will be the assisting artist, presenting the Saint-Saëns piano quintet.

The last of the Auditorium popular concerts brought forward as soloists Mme. Jane Noria, soprano of the Metropolitan opera; Arthur Dunham, organist, and Henry Brahmsen, cellist. Mme. Noria was heard in the last of a group of songs by Schumann, Delibes, and Harry Rowe Shelley, and in an aria from Puccini's opera "Tosca." Her voice has gained in power and in variety of tone color since last she appeared here in opera. Also she seems to be more fully mistress of its resources. Her ability to color the tone to suit the passing mood is in itself now adequate for all interpretative ends, but, like most singers who have known the freedom of the operatic stage, she finds herself unable to avoid an employment of gesture and facial expression that seems exaggerated in the concert hall. Musically all that she offered was marked by good taste.

The repertory for the first two weeks of the Metropolitan Opera company's forthcoming season in the Auditorium is announced by Mr. Neumann. The season will open Monday evening, April 4, with what is announced as an "all star" performance of "La Gioconda," "Rigoletto," "La Boheme," "Othello," "Elisir d'Amoure," and "Cavalleria," "Aida," "Germania," and "Martha" complete the first eight performances. "Othello," the most important work in the list, will be repeated Thursday evening of the second week, the other repetitions scheduled being "Cavalleria," "La Gioconda," and "Aida." "Mme. Butterfly" opens the second week, and is followed by "Trovatore," "Barbier de Seville," and the operas just named, with "Traviata" filling the Saturday matinee bill and "I Pagliacci," coupled with "Cavalleria," in the evening.

The season will close Sunday afternoon, April 24, with a performance of "Parsifal."

The Wide, Wide World.

Freedom of Bulgaria Won by Hard Fighting.

BY GEORGE A. DORSEY, PH. D., LL. D.

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SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 3.—From 1396 to 1878, Bulgaria rotted under Turkish rule. That is a long time. It speaks well for the Bulgarians that when their deliverance came, there was in the strength and the ability to assume self-government, and in spite of political jealousies which led to too frequent assassinations, to become in thirty years a well organized kingdom, with a vigorous commerce, a well organized system of schools, and, in short, to put in motion a complete and well equipped machine of state.

Just what 500 years of Turkish dominion does for a people it is difficult to estimate. That the Turks caused the whole forward movement of culture in southeastern Europe to slow down there is not a doubt. Other factors were at work to retard the movement.

The common people of Bulgaria may have been virtually serfs and they undoubtedly suffered from the impecunities of the tax gatherers, but they retained their language, their religion, and their lands. And they retained enough of their ancient vigor to set up an establishment on their own account as soon as the opportunity came.

Gain the Aim of the Turks.

It is a curious thing that the great strength which the Turks put forth in their successful attempt to conquer southeastern Europe was prompted by the desire to gain tribute rather than converts to Mohammedanism. Conquest was for material gain rather than spiritual proselytism. But whether the tolerance which the Turks exhibited for the faith of the conquered was due to political exigency or to a lack of proselyting zeal is a question I am unable to answer. At any rate, Turkish conquest did not change Bulgaria as Roman occupation changed Roumania. For the Turkish garrisons in the chief cities and the Turkish peasantry in the country mosques were built and are still to be found scattered over the Balkans and far into Hungary. But with the disappearance of the garrisons, the influence in general of the Turks disappeared. Outside of a few mosques, there is little left in Sofia today to indicate that it was a Turkish city for nearly 500 years.

The Turk did not convert Bulgaria to his culture, but Bulgarian culture under his thumb smoldered or decayed. There was no longer freedom. Literature ceased to exist. Even the memories of Bulgaria's glorious past became dim and hazy. From fighters, the Bulgarians became swineherds and petty farmers. The blanket of uncultivation in some places was heavier than in others, but its extent was great at one time reaching to Vienna and including every Balkan state except little Montenegro.

Rule of the Turks.

The Balkan peninsula became known as Rumili, taking its name from the Byzantine form of Roumania. The chief ruler of the entire region was the Beglerbeg, who made his capital Sofia. Under him were twenty-six districts or sandiaks, each ruled over by a minor official. These rulers of provinces were not always Turks. Often such offices were given to those who made the highest bid. Many of the districts were even ruled over by Bulgarians, thus rewarded for renouncing their Christian faith.

During the height of power of the Ottoman empire, the condition of the Balkans was not bad. Roads were built, trade flourished, and the people were allowed a large share of freedom and their own religion. With the beginning of the breaking of the empire, conditions changed. Ragusa lost its trade, the old highways were neglected, and the tax gatherers began to twist the screws. Even the Bulgarian church lost its autonomy. The phanariots, in Bulgaria, as in Roumania, were the chief evils, but in Bulgaria they assumed charge of the church, even as they did of political power in Roumania. In 400 years, there were 140 patriarchs.

Not content with controlling the church, the Greeks attempted to substitute their own language and literature for that of the Bulgarians. They reduced to ashes the old library of the patriarchs of Tirnovo. Rare manuscripts were destroyed. What little intellectual life was left was in Greek schools and in the Greek alphabet. The existence of the Bulgarian tongue was threatened, even as Magyar seemed at the point of extinction a few decades ago.

Bulgaria did not remain passive during these centuries. But few of her struggles against the tyranny of Islam are worthy of notice. With the fall of our old friend, John Hunyady, the Hungarian king—defeated in 1444 at Varna, there perished the last Bulgarian hope for freedom. For more than a hundred years they made no struggle. Even then the efforts failed miserably, and until this century Bulgaria lay quiet. The only light in the period is that furnished by the Haiduks, or Robin Hood brigands. A vivid picture is left by a Frenchman who traveled through Bulgaria disguised as a Tartar. He describes the silence of the grave reigning over the deserted fields, corpses and smoldering cottages marking the brigands' work, while the peasants had been destroyed or had fled.

Hope Is Rekindled.

During the eighteenth century hope was rekindled in Bulgaria and she looked successively to Austria and to Russia for aid. But nothing came of it. Russia's occupation of Bessarabia afforded a place of refuge for Bulgarian emigrants, but they found Russian rule little better than Turkish. The real revival of hope, which ultimately led to success, sprang from an intellectual rather than a political turn of events. A Bulgarian school of considerable importance was founded in 1835. Other schools followed. Not a little of the growth of national feeling must also be accredited to American missionaries and especially to Robert college, in Constantinople.

The middle of the century also witnessed a revival of national literature. A Bulgarian paper, begun in 1844 at Smyrna, was an additional impetus. But it seems that the real patriots in leading the way to independence were the school teachers, many of whom had come directly in contact with American missionaries. At the same time Bulgaria struggled to regain her freedom from the Greek church, against which the Greeks fought desperately. In 1870 the Bulgarians succeeded in obtaining their first exarch. He was promptly excommunicated by the Greek patriarch, but the hold of the Phanariots over the Bulgarians, in ecclesiastical matters at any rate, was gone forever.

Rising of Bulgarians.

Bulgarian freedom was soon to come. The Turks, with their inferior culture, had too long despised the Bulgarians and contemptuously treated them. In their nearly 500 years of rule they had made few converts to their faith and practically none to their culture. Proud of their own achievements and vainglorious of their own civilization, they cared nothing for the Bulgarians except as sources of revenue.

Out of the moldering mass of Bulgarian culture, so long buried under the blanket, new life was springing up. It only required air and sunshine for normal development. The opportunity came in 1875, the year which marked the insurrection of Hersegovina. In the following year the Bulgarian peasants, led by schoolmasters and priests, started a rising which at first was not noticed. But this little uprising led to great things. It led to the infamous massacre of Batak.

Batak is a mountain village near the extreme southwestern corner of East Roumelia, or Southern Bulgaria. The Turkish forces were led by Achmet Agha, and to him it has been said belongs the distinction of having committed perhaps the most heinous crime that has stained the history of the present century.

An English newspaper correspondent who visited the village two months late describes a scene of horror rarely paralleled. Men, women, and children had been indiscriminately slaughtered and their bodies mutilated. The only survivor the correspondent could discover was an old woman. In the month of May it is estimated that 12,000 Christians were slaughtered in Bulgaria. The massacre of Batak brought to the world's consciousness Bulgaria, almost forgotten. In the war which followed, an excuse for which was furnished by this massacre, the Bulgarians played a less important part than the Roumanians. But in the two important engagements in which they took part they showed the highest bravery. In one of these four-fifths of the Bulgarians were left dead on the battlefield.

The treaty of San Stefano, which followed Russia's war against the Turks, would have restored to Bulgaria an empire nearly as large as that of Simeon or of Samuel. But more important, it would have dismembered the Ottoman empire. England conceived that this would be detrimental to her interests, for she believed that Bulgaria would become part of Russia. The Berlin congress, therefore, wiped out the boundaries proposed by the treaty of San Stefano and created Bulgaria as a buffer state, "an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of his imperial majesty, the sultan." East Roumelia and Macedonia were thus restored to the Turks.

The Berlin congress also provided that Bulgaria should be ruled by a prince "freely elected by the population and confirmed by the sublime porte, with the consent of the powers."

Bulgaria at last was nominally free. Civil and religious liberty was to prevail in the new principality and she was soon to have her own prince. In the meantime, she was committed to the payment of an annual tribute to the porte and made responsible for a portion of the debts of the Turkish empire. The congress further provided for the administration of Bulgaria through Russian and Turkish officials for nine months, at the conclusion of which time, Bulgaria was to be occupied by the Russian army.

State of Bulgaria Born Again.

The state of Bulgaria, which came into existence in 1876, was at bottom a peasant state, with little or no knowledge of self-government. The real government was in the hands of the Russians. And for two years she perhaps suffered more under Russian than she had under the last of her Turkish rulers.

East Roumelia, part of the old Bulgarian empire, sought her opportunity to become united with Bulgaria. The opportunity came in 1885, when some officers kidnaped the pasha at Philippopolis and by a bloodless revolution East Roumelia joined Bulgaria and Alexander proclaimed himself prince of North and South Bulgaria. Why something did not happen as a result of this union it is difficult to say. For it was in direct violation of the treaty of Berlin. The sultan had his own troubles at home and could not stir abroad. The powers held Greece quiet. England approved of Bulgaria's action and Russia alone protested. In the following year the sultan recognized Alexander as governor general of Roumelia.

Alexander Forced Out.

Alexander could unite East Roumelia with Bulgaria and take care of the Servians, but he could no longer ward off the Russians. In August, 1886, he was kidnaped by conspirators under the sanction, or at any rate, the knowledge of Russia, was forced to abdicate, and transported to Russia. Stambouloff, greatest of Bulgarian statesmen, organized a counter revolution. Prince Alexander returned to Bulgaria, was urged to continue as reigning prince, but abdicated in September. In his seven years' career he united the two Bulgarias and created a national army.

To relate the political events of importance which have taken place in Bulgaria in the last few years or to recount her progress under Ferdinand is another story. There only remains to be told the brief tale of Bulgaria's final emancipation from the Turks. The prince, by a stroke as clever as sudden, took advantage of the turn of affairs in Turkey, which occupied all her attention, and seized the South Bulgarian railroad, which was nominally Turkish, on the ground that it was necessary for the safety of his country. At the same time the exclusion of the Bulgarian agent from the diplomatic corps at Constantinople, on the part of the Turkish government, furnished him with an excuse which he had long looked for. In October, 1908, the prince returned from Budapest, where he had met Francis Joseph, with whom he had become on good terms through his second wife, the princess of Reuss. Proceeding to Tirnovo he assumed the title of czar of Bulgaria. The annexation of Bosnia and Hersegovina by Austria followed suspiciously soon after. In spite of the protests of the powers, especially of Great Britain, Ferdinand remains czar of Bulgaria and Bulgaria a free and independent state.

Woman, Her Work and Interests

Just Between Us Girls.

BY SISTER MARY.

IF you have a sweetheart who is kind and loving and considerate, why, my dear girl, do you think that it is funny to make him jealous?

Now there is a question that no girl in a thousand can answer.

"O," says one, "it was just for a little excitement."

"They tell me," says another, "that it's the only way to keep a man's love."

"He was getting to take me too much as a matter of course, says a third, and I thought it would do him good if he saw another man admire me."

But now, they all chorus, with a tremor of sobs in their voices, he is offended and hurt and angry and I don't believe he'll ever forgive me in the world, and even if he forgives me he'll never trust me again.

To make a man jealous is like playing with fire, dangerous fire that will suddenly flame up and burn you and leave you scarred for life.

If only girls would realize this.

But no, they think it is funny and exciting if they flirt a little with another man, and they see their sweetheart's face grow clouded and sad, and consider it a joke. They regard a remonstrance as nothing. And in the end, when the engagement is broken and the man gone on his way, the girl realizes that she has thrown away something sweet and precious for something that was less than nothing at all.

No woman should knowingly try to provoke a man's jealousy. Any man who is worth the name has intense pride in the possession of the love of his sweetheart, a pride which is so strong and so passionate that it is beyond the ken of the average woman. She does not understand it—is hardly aware of its existence.

Offend this pride, arouse his jealousy, and you have aroused forces which are far too great for any woman to cope with. Just as little as you understand how much you have hurt and angered him, just so little will he fail to comprehend how any girl who is at heart kind and tender and true can be so wantonly cruel to him. And he decides that you are not the girl for him—that you are less than he thought you, not so fine, not so much of a womanly woman.

The love of a good man is the best thing in the world. Many people have said that before, and many people will say it again. But no woman can realize just what it means unless she has been so foolish as to have thrown away the love of a good man for the pleasure of gratifying her vanity with the admiration of other men and made her sweetheart suffer the pangs and torment of jealousy.

Think about it for a minute, girls, the next time you are tempted to smile a little too warmly at that nice young man you met at the last club dance.

How would you feel if you should see Harry, your own Harry, smiling in that way at some other girl?

You wouldn't like it, would you?

Well, Harry likes it no better than you do. Jealousy is an ugly, gnawing, hateful thing. It will kill love if it finds a way.

Don't be the one to open that way.

Silver Ornaments.

Silver jewelry has been raised to an important place in the collection of ornaments possessed by the well dressed woman.

The picturesque costumes of dull, harmonized tones, or those upon which the dark, metallic laces are used, are much enhanced by silver ornaments that do not clash with the colors of the metal trimmings.

Silver forms a beautiful setting for all semi-precious stones, which give richness without appalling expense.

The filigree and ancient Bohemian ornaments are now being worn, and the barbaric Russian designs occupy a conspicuous place in the jewel casket.

With rich velvets or with airy evening gowns silver jewelry is beautifully combined, lending just a required touch of artistic ornament to complete the picturesque, for which so many strive.

Health and Beauty.

BY MARIAN MARTINEAU.

MANY children are sensitive to draft. Generally the little one will have an aching ear that has been exposed to cold air through carelessness. A cloth dipped in oil of peppermint and held against the ear will often give relief. Another treatment is the soothing drop of warm olive oil. Its warmth is good for the nerves of the ear and the oil is healing to any inflamed parts of the middle ear. Do not allow too much of the liquid to remain in the ear. After applying the oil let the head of the sufferer be inclined to one side and the surplus run out upon a towel.

Shampooing the hair is not a simple operation. To be effective it should take fully an hour. Four things are important: to have the water warm, to have plenty of it, to use a good, pure soap, to wash quickly, and dry with much friction.

Many women write to me: "My hair is falling profusely. How can I stop it?" First, what do you mean by falling profusely? We must shed our hair, as animals cast off their skins, periodically. It is well for the hair to fall in the spring and autumn, the old hair thus making way for the new. But too much must not fall even then. Less than fifty hairs should fall daily in the most extreme cases.

For the Girl Graduate.

In white mull. Belt and chou of white china silk ribbon. Pleated skirt.

Economical Housekeeping.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Short Ribs and Potatoes.

"Cooking is an art, but the roast requires genius."—Brillat Savarin.

WOULDN'T you suppose that with no end of cook books it would be all there—all the information on the preparation of any dish that you could want? I have always supposed that if I were willing to take the time and trouble to look I could find everything that I wanted in some one of them. But I did think, however, that they were uninspiring, for I didn't learn to cook that way. My aunt put me at it the morning I was 15. It was cream biscuits I made, and they came out all right—weren't "sinkers"—but all I had to do was to stir the things together, knead, and cut out.

I always have blamed myself for finding cook books dull, but I did not get right down to thinking why they seemed uninteresting. Now I know why, what you want to know isn't there.

When Mr. John A. Hill, the steward of the Saddle and Sirloin club, famous for its fabulously priced beefsteaks, announced the other day that the short ribs, at 7 cents a pound, were as good as any part of the animal if properly cooked, but that people did not know how to cook them, I wondered if all he said was true. I supposed that any good cook used them sometimes, and knew how to prepare them.

Then it occurred to me to look in the latest and best cook books, of which there are so large a number as to make one tired just to think of them. I looked through a good many, but not a word was said about the cooking of short ribs, and so little about the cooking of beef anyway, that I was much astonished. I really began, after awhile, to be afraid I should find a recipe, but my fears were not rewarded, and I began to feel a new and more enthusiastic interest in the cheaper meats, which women are being so blamed for knowing nothing about cooking. There is a good reason, indeed, besides the one that the cook books do not tell us how to use them, why we do not know, although there is less excuse today than there has been, but we will talk about that later.

The word of a man who sits right at the edge of the greatest meat packing institution in the world, and cooks meats for those exacting people who know beef from hoof to hock, ought to be sound, and I guess it is. Mr. Hill says: "There is no better dish than short ribs and browned potatoes," and that "There is a fortune waiting for any steward who will make a specialty of preparing this meat." The preparation of a single dish has made more famous before now, and here is an opening for women as well as for men. Any one yearning for fame, and possessed of a genius for roasting, might be worthily engaged trying to earn laurels thus.

The potatoes, rather small ones, which are so indispensable accompaniment of the short ribs, should be boiled and ready just at the right moment to go into the pan—long enough before the roast is ready to take up to give them time to brown. Fifteen minutes is ample time, if the fire is right—and who expects to roast anything unless it is—but good cooks pay little attention to time. They go by the feel, or the most highly experienced can tell by a glance.

Mr. Hill says that we should get the ribs and for our short ribs roast, a part that is usually used for corning and made dishes, and then that we should treat it just as we would any other roast. How is that? Well, it is to cook it in a slow oven or in a covered pan for a good season. At the best the oven bake not roasts, and at the worst it may parboil. Evaporated water is distilled water. In one of those covered pans, which some people still use to save their backs, and the chance of getting red face, this distilled water, containing nothing of the fat or the salt that is in the liquid in the dish, drips on the meat and is far worse than no basting at all. The old long handled spoon, used every ten or fifteen minutes, is the proper instrument to use, if we wish our meat to be well flavored, juicy, luscious, and worth eating. This kind of basting goes with the painstaking roasting, and there should be no other kind, though sadly enough there is

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VIGOR INCREASES IN OPTION FIGHT

'Wets' and 'Drys' Display Increased Energy in Contest for Victory.

PETITION IS UNDER FIRE.

Clergy and Laymen in Many Churches Urge Wiping Saloons Out of Chicago.

'DRY' VS. 'WET' BATTLE ARGUMENTS OF A DAY.

FOR NO LICENSE.

The Rev. Louis P. Cain—The saloon is a menace to morals and to every political and civil right.

The Rev. William Burgess—Prohibition is a principle of law as old as the Ten Commandments.

The Rev. P. H. Barker—The saloon would destroy the church if it could.

Clinton N. Howard—Get rid of the saloon to save the child.

AGAINST NO LICENSE.

Congressman A. J. Sabath—They are aiming at our liberties. The saloon is the poor man's club.

Ald. A. J. Cermak—The excess money raised by the saloon wards goes to the maintenance of the "dry" wards.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch—Eliminate drink, and still crime, and that of a serious nature, will persist. Our experiences show that other factors than drink make for poverty and sickness and even crime.

The "wets" and "drys" yesterday entered upon the more active days of the campaign which is to decide whether Chicago is to continue under its present condition with regard to the liquor question or be made into prohibition territory.

With little more than a month's time before the battle of ballots, both parties signalized the fight by massmeetings in many parts of Chicago.

The day was given over by the churches to sermons on the liquor question. A general meeting of men representing all the pro-liquor organizations was held at which their plan of campaign was laid out.

The plan of the "wets" consists in a form of emergency precinct organization in which the workers will make a canvass of those men whose names appear on the local option petition to see if they are legal voters. This, the liquor men argue, will determine whether they have any grounds on which to challenge the petition and at the same time give them the opportunity to distribute their literature and talk against prohibition.

"Drys" Call for Volunteers.

The "drys" forces had prevailed on the churches to devote their morning services to the liquor fight to arouse enthusiasm among the voters and to obtain 5,000 volunteer workers, who will see that every voter who is opposed to the saloon is registered on March 15. These persons will be used in the last days of the fight in distributing literature and in the general conduct of the campaign.

The "wets'" plans was disclosed at a meeting in Pilsen hall of delegates from the various bodies composing the United Societies.

The scheme is this: Every pro-liquor worker will receive a list of persons living in his precinct whose names appear on the local option petition. He will make a house to house canvass in order to see if the names are all right and if the persons are voters.

The "wets" in this way expect to learn whether there is any chance of successfully challenging the petition, and it also will give to the advocates of the saloon an opportunity of doing some "missionary work."

A. J. Sabath Enters Fight.

Congressman A. J. Sabath of the Fifth Illinois district returned from Washington to take part in the fight against local option. He was the chief speaker at the United Societies' meeting, promised the "wet" workers his support, and expressed hope that the saloon situation would be unchanged.

The meeting, which was attended by about 800 delegates, was thrown into a state of confusion when an anti-saloon worker interrupted a speech by Ald. Cermak, denied the truth of some of his assertions, and attempted to engage the speaker in an argument. Delegates drowned the temperance worker's voice with cries of "throw him out," but were prevented from using force, and the invader was allowed to remain.

The same men who are active in the prohibition movement throughout the country are the ones who appear before congressional committees in Washington and argue against immigration, according to Congressman Sabath.

"I warn all you people to be on your guard," he said. "These men are all the time trying to do some mischief somewhere.

Sees Danger to Liberty.

"If they succeed in robbing us of this liberty to drink what we want and eat what we want, they will try to take other liberties and prevent foreigners coming into this country, and thus rob the country of the men who have made it what it is.

"The argument that liquor causes the expenditure of millions of dollars for the care of criminals and paupers would be worthless if more of the rich people conducting the great corporations would have some regard for human life, and spend some of their money in improving conditions of labor. Then the expenditure for the care of paupers would be far less.

"The saloon is the poor man's club. It is practically the only place he has for meeting and intercourse with his fellow workers, and if that is closed many will be left without any place for social life. I hope that conditions will be changed, and that we will still be allowed to drink what we want and live our own lives as we think best, without the dictation of others."

Points Out Loss to City.

The financial loss to the city should the saloons be closed and the increased expense to taxpayers was argued by Ald. A. J. Cermak.

"The Sixth ward provides in taxes, special licenses, and all other forms of revenue just $40,000 less than is expended in it by the city," said Cermak. "The same condition is true in many other wards. The Twenty-ninth and other saloon wards, on the other hand, contribute a much larger sum than is spent in them for street cleaning, sewers, and other city work. This excess money raised by the saloon wards goes to maintenance of "dry" wards, many of which receive a larger sum than is spent in the district in which it is raised."

At this point Ald. Cermak was interrupted by J. Gilchrist Lawson, an evangelist and correspondent of several religious publications. Mr. Lawson demanded to know if the money expended by the state—naming $8,200,000 as the share spent in Cook county—for the care of the criminal insane, paupers, and other victims of liquor was not contributed by the "dry" wards.

The speaker essayed to answer the question, but was stopped by the delegates crying "put him out," "make him keep still," while some of those nearest the speaker started towards him as though to carry out the order. Peace was restored by Ald. Cermak, who demanded to know by what right Mr. Lawson attended the meeting, which was limited to delegates of the pro-liquor societies. Lawson presented a card showing him to be a representative of the religious papers, and challenged Cermak to a public debate.

After a discussion among officers it was decided to permit Lawson to remain and listen to speeches.

Sermons Against the Saloons.

Anti-saloon sermons and addresses were delivered yesterday in many Chicago churches. Among the lay speakers were Mrs. Emily M. Hill, president of Cook County W. C. T. U., in St. James' Methodist Episcopal church; Adam Dixon Warner of Los Angeles, and Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Law and Order league, in Marlboro Presbyterian church; Clinton N. Howard, in Garfield Boulevard Methodist Episcopal church; Col. Van Etten, in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street Baptist church; W. H. Curtiss, in Lexington Avenue Baptist church; W. H. Davis, in Windsor Park Congregational church; and Edward W. Hoch, former governor of Kansas, before the Sunday Evening club in Orchestra hall.

One object of the meetings, as explained by A. G. Fegert, chairman of the local option organization committee, was to obtain 5,000 volunteer workers who will see to it that every voter interested in the dry movement is registered on March 15, which is the only day of registration. After that work is attended to the same workers are to be used in the distribution of literature, the enrollment of voters in precinct organizations, and the general conduct of the campaign.

Calls Whisky Dangerous Drug.

The Rev. Louis Perkins Cain of Edgewater Presbyterian church said:

"The present agitation against the saloon cannot honestly be construed to be for any new restriction of 'personal liberty.' It is solely an agitation for the enlightened extension of the present public regulation and restriction of 'dangerous and deleterious substances.'

"Modern scientists and food specialists have exploded the fallacies of the food values of alcoholic liquors. Whisky is a drug—when taken as drink, a dangerous drug. We have in every civilized community laws against the open sale of dangerous drugs. We, therefore, seek to establish no new principle but simply to place alcoholic liquor in its proper, scientific classification as a 'dangerous and deleterious substance' when we seek to restrict its open and promiscuous sale. The need of restriction is the greater, as—more dangerous than other drugs—whisky menaces not only the individual addicted to it but others directly.

"The saloon must go. It is a menace to morals, to every social relationship, to every political and civil right. The saloon is the most dangerous element in the state to real political freedom. No other business so persistently perverts and disobeys our laws or seeks to control their making and enforcement."

Says Prohibition Is Right.

The Rev. William Burgess in Summerdale Congregational church said:

"Prohibition is not a modern 'ogre' seeking to take away the right to eat and drink, but a principle of law as old as the ten commandments. The law prohibits many things that many people would like to be free to do. Free born men and women have a right to protection against a traffic which produces the evils and cost of the liquor traffic.

"If two in 1,000 were made insane by any other business there would be little hesitation about suppressing that business. That would give us a procession of about 5,000 in Chicago. But there are 7,000 saloons in Chicago. Does any one believe that these result in less than one victim for every saloon?

"As to assuming a mentorship over a majority, no prohibitionist has ever suggested such a thing. He asks the right to protect himself from the evils and losses which are the direct results of the saloon, and he asks only that this be granted by a majority vote, either on the direct issue or by the election of men by such a vote."

Compares Germany and America.

The Rev. T. F. Dornblaser in Grace Lutheran church said:

"It is not altogether just to compare the drinking places of Germany with the saloons of Chicago. In Germany the beer garden and other drinking places are usually in the open air, and if under roof are never screened from public view. The average German is too chivalrous to regale his appetite alone. His generous nature and family affection forbid him to enjoy any personal gratification which he canont share with his family. After the day's work is over you will see him take his wife and children to one of these places, and while listening to a splendid orchestra sips his glass of beer or wine with his family around him. The custom of treating is eliminated. He would be ashamed to overstep the bounds of sobriety. He would spurn the idea of screening himself from the public as if something improper were being carried on.

"It is true the American saloon has also a family annex, but it is not the place where men take their wives and children to enjoy a social half hour; it is where women of loose character go to meet the husbands who are untrue to their own wives. The American saloon is a disgrace to our modern civilization. A place that is not fit for women is not fit for men, and a law that bars out the women ought to be amended to bar out the men also. The verdict of an enlightened citizenship is against the saloon and the vote will be so recorded at the coming election."

Thinks Free Lunch an Evil.

In Lexington Avenue Baptist church the Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton said:

"Do we need a substitute for the saloon? Does the saloon furnish anything that must be furnished by some other institution when the saloon is put out of business? It was said last Sunday by a congressman, in an address in Baltimore, 'The saloon is the poor man's only recreation.' Perhaps there was never a more gratuitous slander upon the poor man than this oft repeated falsehood, as if the poor man were so much a social outcast and so greatly without domestic ties as to have no place to go but the sordid liquor saloon.

"Again it is pointed out that the saloon ministers in its free lunch counter to a great number of destitute men throughout the winter months. Let it be remembered that these destitute men for the most part are the direct product of the saloon and have first spent either the energies or their money in loafing arcund the beer keg. If I were a restaurant keeper or a hotel proprietor, one of the first complaints I would make would be against the free lunch counter of the saloon. Abolish the saloon and you abolish in large part the need of a free lunch counter."

Burden to the Community.

In Maywood Congregational church the Rev. Percival Howson Barker said:

"A prominent advocate of the saloon in Chicago recently said: 'Why do not ministers leave the liquor traffic alone and attend to their own church business?' The reason is, the saloon will not leave us alone; its evil influences are visible everywhere. In our fight there is a sharp antithesis between the bar and the boy, between the bottle and the bible, between brandy and bread.

"The saloon would destroy the church if it could. The church could destroy the saloon if it would. The saloon is the appendix in the body politic. Then I ask you to do on April 5 what you would at the first irritation of appendicitis. So long as the saloon is legalized in Chicago every hand that keeps the license there is stained by the blood of all who are the victims of its iniquity.

"The saloon is an economic, social, and moral burden to a community and its abolition would be a commercial boon to Chicago. It costs the city more for crime caused by drink alone than all the money contributed by the liquor traffic to the city treasury."

Eyes of World on Chicago.

In Ravenswood Presbyterian church the Rev. Fred L. Selden said:

"The eyes of the world are upon this great metropolis for it is the first time in history that a city of the rank of Chicago has grappled square toed this mighty problem. The question is asked on every hand, 'Can the saloon be eliminated?' I would not insult your intelligence by trying to demonstrate to you that the saloon is an unmitigated evil. No man here would seriously undertake to defend it."

In St. James' Methodist Episcopal church Clinton N. Howard said:

"Here in Chicago where the saloon is a greater evil than any other place on earth I find the movement against it unorganized. It is a shame to think such conditions exist, with the election day a month off.

"The one reason above all others why we must get rid of the saloon is the child. If the hands of childhood could reach around the big hearts of manhood, as they should, we would win here in the coming election. Remember that the drunkard of today was the child of yesterday, and the child of today will be the drunkard of tomorrow."

Liquor a Cause of Crime.

Adam Dixon Warner of Los Angeles, in an address in Marlboro church, said:

"I am a lawyer, and in the last twenty-five years I have defended more than 1,000 men charged with crime and thirty-nine men and women with murder. And in all that experience I know of but two instances where the saloon and the accursed liquor traffic was not directly or indirectly responsible for the charge.

"After thirty years' experience as a lawyer and a man of the world, now at the age of 52, if on my deathbed I had the choice of removing one of all of the evils of the world, I would remove the saloon, and be satisfied that I had done the greatest service to humanity that has been done since the days of Jesus of Nazareth.

"It is said that in Germany every toiler carries a soldier on his back. In America, the home of the free, every laborer and toiler carries a leach in a drunkard and law violator on his back.

"Vote as your conscience, your country, your wife, your home, and your God dictate, and this country and this city will be redeemed from whisky slavery.

Approval of the work of the Anti-Saloon league of Illinois and wishes for success in the campaign for the abolition of saloons in Chicago were contained in resolutions adopted by the Cook county board of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Illinois.

Dr. Hirsch Replies to Drys.

In a sermon on "The Census," preached yesterday in Sinai temple, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch touched incidentally on the drinking of liquor.

"The tables of the census," he said, "will reveal the truth of our contentions that Americans of foreign birth have been an important part of the American people, and set at rest forever the pretension of the narrow 'nativists' that we of foreign origin have been recipients of benefits for which we failed to make grateful returns.

"The loose talk about American customs which the foreigners ought to adopt will be exposed, as it should be, as born of vacuity of mind and emptiness of pretension. The social customs of the German-Americans have as good credentials to the adjective 'American' as have those of the descendants of the Puritans. In the light of the figures of the census it will be difficult to say which social habits are American, or rather which be unamerican.

Seeking Causes of Crime.

"It is to be hoped that great care will be had in the collecting and classifying and analyzing of the statistics of crime. Men delight in simplicity of explanation. They shun the effort involved in discriminating. It is much easier to invoke a single cause for crime and dependency than to analyse closely the testimony of facts. And for this reason the reducing of crime and poverty to a simple question of total abstention from drink meets the natural inertia of the thoughtless, and this, its simplicity, explains the hold it has taken on many honest but extremely one sided agitators and reformers.

"Drink undoubtedly figures largely among the causes of crime and poverty. But does it to the extent generally assumed? Analysis of the statistics of our and other peoples justifies the doubt in the infallibility of this simple formula. Eliminate drink, and still crime, and that of a serious nature, will persist. These generalizations are of evil.

Drink a Negligible Factor.

"I can adduce a concrete example which shows the inadequacy of the theory so urgently defended. An examination of the records of our Jewish philanthropies demonstrates that drink is so exceptional a factor in the equation of dependency with which we have to deal as to be utterly negligible. In our tabulations it is not as much as rubricated. And yet it is well known or ought to be that Jews are not total abstainers. Many of their religious ceremonies encourage the drinking of wine or beer, and wine fermented at that, as they know who are acquainted with the rites of Jewish orthodoxy.

"Our experience shows then that other factors than drink make for poverty and sickness and even crime. If drink is so great an element in the dependency and criminality of some of the component parts of our population it must be due to the neglect of certain forces which among Jews and Germans have made for sobriety and self-control and self-respect in all things.

Wants Figures on Religions.

"I make bold to propose that the United States take a census of the religious affiliations of its citizens. Our biblical passages, as interpreted by our old rabbis, point out that Jews are a religious nation, nation and religion being so intimately interwoven as to defy clear delineation.

"We have been taught by our religion that man is free, but that freedom implies self-control in all things, and for this reason we do not rely upon law but upon principle and precept to keep us in the paths of rectitude and sobriety. Our history is the unbroken record of the efficacy of these convictions as impulses to goodness and purity and as armors against temptation.

"If a census of the religious affiliations of our citizens were taken honestly many facts would come to light. And not least among these I am sure would be the proof that if this land in any sense be a Christian country it is so least in that that dogmatic Christianity is the religion of the majority of its inhabitants.

"A careful tabulation of the part religion has in the life of our people might reveal that dogma and ritual are not among the vital forces of this religion, but that the modern spirit of humanity is."

MESSAGE FROM KANSAS TO CHICAGO ON SALOON FIGHT.

Former Gov. Hoch Tells Sunday Evening Club He Sees in Woman Suffrage Solution of Civic Problems.

Edward Wallis Hoch, journalist, publicist, and for two terms governor of Kansas when that state was the hot bed of the prohibition agitation, yesterday told the Sunday Evening club at Orchestra hall the story of the battle in the Sunflower state. He said he brought to the anti-saloon people here a message from Kansas.

In woman's suffrage Gov. Hoch saw a probable alleviation of the "barroom rampant."

"In my judgment," he said, "manhood and womanhood should be banded together in civil government. I never have heard a good argument against women suffrage, and I would go a hundred miles to hear one.

"I believe a woman should have a vote if only to protect her son growing up to manhood. Woman in politics is and always has been an influence for good. If women have the ballot the saloon will have to go.

"I am an optimist. The world is growing better, and I pity the man who is not glad he is born.

"If you ask about temperance, and I unstand Chicago is interested in it at this time, I can bring you a message from Kansas.

"Kansas has been a temperance state for thirty-three years. Kansas was the 'firing line' of prohibition. Now the whole country has caught the Kansas spirit, and it is extending to Chicago.

"But I warn you that the good for the cause of temperance is accomplished by temperance. I warn you to conduct your campaign in a friendly, kindly spirit, and not to go out and do dirty things. Remember, that the man opposed to you has a right to his opinion."

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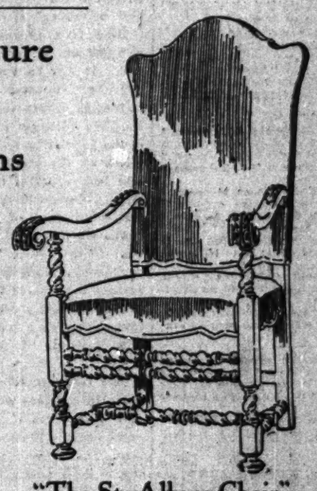

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An idea of the extraordinary variety of the sale offerings in this department may be gained from the fact that *in Chairs and Rockers alone there are over a thousand different patterns.* Of these, several hundred are at prices between $3.50 and $25.

One of the more notable groups of upholstered furniture is the 1910 Furniture Exposition line of a famous New York maker of period reproductions. The display includes numerous exquisitely beautiful pieces. The discount on the entire showing is 25%.

Our great third floor sale array contains a splendid variety of pieces answering every living room requirement. Following are a few representative bargains:

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
Solid Mahogany Morris Chair, panne mohair cushions	$24.00	$12.75
Golden Oak Morris Chair, reversible cushions, covered in velour	16.50	7.75
Box Couch, in denim	10.50	7.75
Box Couch, cedar lined, denim	27.50	18.75
Mahogany Finish Couch, denim	45.00	22.50
"The Somerset" Chair (Period Charles II); a reproduction in old oak; cane seat and back	64.00	39.00
Sofa Bed, denim	59.00	39.00
Mahogany Finish Couch, leather	45.00	29.00
Solid Mahogany Couch, hand-carved; leather	130.00	85.00
Turkish Rocker, Harrington spring, leather	50.00	39.50
Easy Chair, golden oak, leather	65.00	29.00
Solid Mahogany Sofa, leather	110.00	49.00
Easy Chair, mahogany, mohair	55.00	27.50
Golden Oak Arm Chair, velour	19.00	9.50
Solid Mahogany Arm Chair, panne velour	17.00	9.75
Davenport, mahogany finish, velour	35.00	19.00
Solid Mahogany Sofa, mohair	50.00	25.00
Massive Colonial Mahogany Davenport, mohair	175.00	115.00

	Former Price.	Sale Price.
"The Surrey" Arm Chair, a fine Chippendale reproduction in solid mahogany, hand carved, denim	48.00	31.00
"The Ranleigh" Arm Chair, a Chippendale reproduction in solid mahogany, denim	42.00	28.00
"The Selkirk" Arm Chair, (period Charles II); a reproduction in Cathedral oak, denim	56.00	36.00
Suite, three pieces, carved solid mahogany, damask	145.00	69.00
Library Suite, three pieces, solid mahogany, panne mohair	170.00	98.00
Chinese Chippendale Arm Chair, a fine reproduction in solid mahogany	52.00	34.00
Sheraton Suite in fine mahogany; three pieces; satinwood inlay; denim	105.00	59.00
Hepplewhite Arm Chair: solid mahogany; denim	45.00	29.00
Luxurious English Morocco Lounging Chair	110.00	72.00
"The Cromwell" Easy Sofa, genuine English morocco	250.00	140.00
Louis XIV. Suite, three pieces, walnut, hand carved, denim	255.00	155.00
Louis XV. Suite, three pieces, gold leaf, hand carved, denim	250.00	150.00
Louis XVI. Sofa, gold leaf, hand carved, denim	150.00	50.00
Arm Chair to match	120.00	40.00

Goods purchased during the sale will be held for later delivery if desired.

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Mobile, Ala.	30.00	New Smyrna, Fla.	37.65
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Evergreen, Ala.	29.55	Palatka, Fla.	35.40
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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

OUR METHODS KNOWN AFAR.

The Boston Transcript says the Illinois lawmakers—

> are great jokers. Their two legislative branches seem constantly in rivalry for popular favor. Whenever a measure comes up the necessary defeat of which will entail some popular disfavor, one branch usually rushes in to give its approval—unanimously—while the task of protecting the leadership of the state is left to the other house solemnly and reluctantly to perform. That has happened over and over again at Springfield. To see what they can "saw off" on the other end of the capitol is the regular pastime of either legislative chamber.

Further information on this point will be at hand in a few days. The Transcript, which would like to have the income tax amendment fail of ratification, says the amendment would make important progress if Illinois were to pronounce for it, because "it is in so many respects pivotal as the great state of the dominant Mississippi valley." So, while the state senate has ratified it, the Transcript is encouraged by the assumed joking proclivities which have been spoken of to believe that "the situation is not so bad as it appears." That is, it hopes the house may reject or fail to act on what the senate has unanimously agreed to.

IN INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

The unfavorable weather played an important part in trade during the last week, the continued winter cold and great storms in different sections of the country combining to bring about delays in transportation and to retard activities connected with the approaching spring. In some lines of retail trade the falling off was plainly apparent. At the same time it is worth noting the character of the weather has brought benefit to other lines. Winter garments have been quite generally cleaned up in the stores, the demand for heavy shoes and rubbers has been constant, and the dealers appear to be ready to spend more freely in the wholesale establishments to replenish their depleted stocks. The volume of trade continues large and the outlook for the spring is counted considerably better than it was a fortnight ago.

The loss of one business day, due to the celebration of Washington's birthday, had its influence in reducing the total of bank clearings, which was $2,757,551,000, as compared with the $3,127,0[illegible],000 of the week before. But there was an increase over the showing for the corresponding period of 1909, for which the aggregate was $2,607,000,000.

The business failures of the week were 254, 15 fewer than were reported for the preceding week, 10 more than for the corresponding week of 1909. In the same period of 1908 the discouraging figures were 411. In the Chicago district there were twenty-one failures last week, only four of them, however, being with liabilities above $5,000.

The situation in the iron and steel industries remains practically unchanged, so far as the amount of new business is concerned. But the trend of sentiment, which has a good deal to do with the contentment or discontentment of the leaders, is distinctly more encouraging. Prospective contracts helped in this sentimental improvement, which was further stimulated by the hopeful indications of frequent letters of inquiry. The position taken by Mr. Schwab seems convincing. He calls attention to the increasing use of steel for many purposes, sees nothing disturbing in the shrinkage of new business at this season of the year, which he calls the usual condition of things, and reiterates his belief that March will see the resumption of steel buying on a large scale. He also repeats his prophecy that the average increase of capacity in the United States during the next decade will be at least 1,000,000 tons a year.

The ease of the money market was shown by the satisfactory weekly reports made by the great foreign banks, and locally by the statement of the increase of the deposits in the national banks of Chicago between Nov. 16 and Jan. 31 last, this total being more than $20,000,000, as indicated in the compilation of the controller of the currency. The same government statement contains another item of considerable interest. The net loss of gold shipped from the United States to foreign markets in 1909 was $88,700,000, but the specie holdings of the 7,045 national banks of the country decreased only $3,900,000, such a record indicating the tremendous value of the gold production of the nation in the last year.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank bill is to be voted on in the senate this week. It should pass for several reasons, one of them being that the Republican national platform of 1908 pledged the party to the passage of such a measure. It was a Democratic and not a Republican senator who said at the last session that "party platforms are written in the night and in a hurry and mean nothing." The plank in the Republican platform pronouncing for the postal savings bank system was not a hasty, unmeaning declaration. It was the party's answer to the Democratic pronouncement for the deposit guaranty plan, which appeared to be popular in the west. President Taft repeated the party pledge both before and after the election.

Here is a promise which cannot be wriggled out of. It is specific, not general. It can be kept without the least difficulty. It was not a promise to enact legislation whose value would be doubtful. We all know that there are classes of the population which would avail themselves of the postal depository at once. The last report of the immigration commission deals with private banks run by the countrymen of immigrants. These banks are outside the law and irresponsible. They seldom pay interest on deposits and often fail. If there were postal savings banks they would get the money. We know that those banks would bring into circulation a large amount of money now hoarded. They would encourage thrift.

The representatives of the Republican party in congress would be unable to excuse themselves if they were to fail to carry out the party's promise at this session. They have the votes. If they were not to do it now action at the short session would be almost impossible. It may be more difficult to get through the next congress legislation promised by the Republican party than through this one.

The senate should pass the postal savings bank bill this week, and the house should do likewise before summer comes.

VAIN REGRETS.

Overlooking numerous things in Harriette Wilson's memoirs, which, to say nothing more, were not intended for "the young person," one finds reason to regret that Aspasia did not leave to an interested posterity intimate personal sketches of the distinguished Athenian gentlemen who were her friends.

Harriette reports of Beau Brummel: "'No perfumes,' Brummel used to say, 'but fine linen, plenty of it, and country washing.'"

It is easy to wish that something so intimate had been left to us concerning the Periclean habits, for instance. The Beau, with his preference for country washing, becomes a live person, and probably if Pericles could have been allowed to record his preference for laundry work done at Hymettus, Piræus, or Cephissia to that which could be obtained in Athens, we might feel more like shaking hands with him and be on less formal terms.

Of the duke of Wellington Harriette writes: "When he wore his broad, red ribbon he looked like a rat catcher."

What a picture Aspasia could have drawn of Socrates. Regrets are vain. We are permitted merely to know what we have lost.

CHICAGO HAS NO SUCH ORATOR.

Chicago has ten representatives in congress. Some of them are hardworking, useful members, industrious on committees and in the house. Not one of them has ever, in the presence of his colleagues, scaled the mountain peaks of eloquence and drawn inspiration from the fiery spirits that dwell there. Not one of them has irradiated the Congressional Record with gems of thought that would shine in its dull pages as would a diamond in an ash heap. Since the days of the elder Harrison no Chicago representative has let his eagle soar and scream.

Texas is more fortunate. That state has among its representatives Martin Dies of the Beaumont district. The Indian appropriation bill was up. Mr. Dies got the floor, and though his remarks were not strictly germane to the bill, they were listened to with profound attention.

"I am not an alarmist," said he, "but it is my deliberate conviction that our free institutions are in danger." As a student of history he has learned that "decay and despotism now mark the ruins of ancient cities, once the seats of learning and the citadels of liberty." He fears a similar fate for this country.

The selfish and criminal, the vicious and ignorant, are trying to destroy free government. "Between these two extremes of society congress, like fiddling Nero, caters to the folly of the one and the cupidity of the other." "The enemies of right and righteousness slept at the tomb of the Savior, but they maintain sleepless vigil at the capitol of the nation."

The situation will not be so gloomy if congressmen will take Mr. Dies's words to heart. "If 'right is ever on the scaffold and wrong is ever on the throne,' let the representative of the people be fully assured that the thrones of wrong are the crumbling sepulchers of tyrants and the scaffolds of right are the enduring monuments of martyrs."

Mr. Dies has defined his own position clearly. "I had rather be a private soldier in the holy war for free government than sit in splendor and indifference at the bedside of my expiring country." He trusts his constituents will never let him "bow and tremble at the throne of Pharaoh," but if they do, "I shall seek out some Moses of righteous wisdom and follow his lead through the fruitless deserts in search of that most priceless of all earthly gifts, a free and independent government, without which there can be no promised land of freedom to brighten the hopes and encourage the aspirations of mankind."

Let us indulge the pious hope that Mr. Dies's constituents will not ask him to bend the knee to Pharaoh, Baal, or any other disreputable character. They ought to keep him in their service, a perpetual watchman on the battlements of the citadel of their liberties, to seize the trumpet and blow a shriller and louder blast when the foe is near the gate.

AN ARGUMENT IN TERMS OF COLD CASH.

If the militant materialism of Mr. B. T. Crane's views on education is shared by many Americans—and it must appeal to thousands of practical self-made men—it is not a bad idea to meet it with its own weapons on its own field. This, in fact, has been done with admirable conclusiveness in an article in the Evening Post of New York, entitled "Millions Saved by College Brains."

Prof. A. Caswell Ellis of the University of Texas furnishes the material upon which the article cited is based. He describes annual losses of $5,000,000 in California from the white scale, of $30,000,000 in Texas from the cotton boll weevil, of $40,000,000 in the south and southwest from the cattle tick, and a number of similar economic wastes which have been checked if not entirely eliminated through the investigations in college and university laboratories. He quotes Sir Norman Lockyer's declaration that Germany is enriched by $200,000,000 a year through improvements perfected by the chemical science of that country of unquestioned appreciation of the value of university training. And these are but a few of many matters brought to Mr. Crane's attention.

The state of Illinois is used as an illustration. It invests $250,000 in the study of agriculture. "By means of careful and intelligent application of the laws of botany and principles of heredity, Prof. Hopkins and his colleagues in the university developed a new variety of corn and a new method of cultivation especially adapted to conditions of that state. This seed has been distributed and this new method taught to the farmers, and these are now in use all over the state with the result that the average corn yield in Illinois has been increased five bushels per acre, or a total increase for the entire state of 45,000,000 bushels per year. Omitting the dozen other similar services rendered to the state by this university, we see that it returns in wealth to the state each year more than fifty times the $250,000 spent in agricultural education."

If the value of the work done for Illinois in the soil survey, which is in progress under the same auspices, were to be estimated in terms of money, equally significant figures might be given. The Illinois illustration is by no means the most striking of the many used in the article mentioned. But it indicates the character of the practical answers to the "innately selfish views," as the writer calls them, of the Chicago manufacturer-author.

THE EXCLUSION BILL.

The house committee on immigration has approved of the bill to restrict immigration drafted by a California representative. The object is the exclusion of Japanese laborers, but the bill is couched in general terms. It excludes "persons who, under the provisions of the revised statutes of the United States, are ineligible to become citizens of the United States, unless they are merchants, students, teachers, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure." The statutes make eligible for naturalization any alien who is a "free white person," and aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent.

This language is not free from ambiguity. If it is to be made the basis of an exclusion law it should be made a little more definite, so that the courts might not be obliged to guess at the meaning. The present ruling of the naturalization bureau at Washington is that all Asiatics are outside the pale. It does not make an exception in favor of Turks, whose ancestors settled in European Turkey centuries ago. Here and there, however, naturalization papers have been given to aliens—Syrians, for instance—whom the ruling of the naturalization bureau would exclude. Either congress or the Supreme court should decide which was right. If the exclusion bill were to pass as it stands there would be an immediate controversy as to its effect on immigrants from western Asia. As to those from eastern Asia there would be no question.

When congress made persons of African nativity eligible for naturalization it had in mind negroes. It was not thinking of Egyptians or Moors. The naturalization bureau has not decided yet whether they are eligible because they come from Africa. Nor has it determined the status of African Turks, though it has of European Turks.

If there is to be an exclusion law it should be so definite that it should be known exactly what laborers of what races or countries would be denied admission.

It is comforting to notice that up to date no muckraker, iconoclast, or sensational historian has succeeded in finding out anything to the discredit of the late Abou Ben Adhem.

"DEAR Mr. Editor," writes a valued correspondent, "my old familiar bogy, 'forecasted,' reappeared to me a day or two ago as I CASTED my eye over the columns of your great paper." We don't doubt it. Accidents of that kind will happen. Sometimes, in the hurry of going to press without adequate proofreading, even the word "beseeched" has managed to slip into this great paper.

THERE are exhilarating possibilities in the pay-as-you-enter cars that may not have occurred to the traction companies when they adopted them. Two enterprising men who experimented with one at the intersection of Canal and Harrison streets a few evenings ago seem to have had no trouble in making a rob-as-you-enter car of it.

THE best item of news that has come over the wires lately is that the rat is fast becoming extinct. It is almost too good to be true.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright: 1910: By the Brentwood Company.]

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON, who permitted his beautiful American wife, a daughter of the late Maj. J. Wayne Cuyler, to divorce him, in order to enable her to wed her countryman, Richard McCreery, is about to make another matrimonial venture and will lead, not to the altar, but to the registry office, Lady Clarke, who not long ago obtained a divorce from her husband, Sir Rupert Clarke of Melbourne.

Although Sir Philip's children were awarded by the courts to his former wife, they now make their home with him, and as Lady Clarke likewise has retained possession of the children of her marriage to Sir Rupert, he will have a large party of young persons at Oulton park, his beautiful old place in Cheshire.

Sir Philip is the twelfth baronet of his line, his baronetcy dating from the reign of James I. But Oulton park has been in the possession of his family since the reign of Richard III., and is filled from cellar to garret with art treasures. Sir Philip was an intimate friend of the late duke of Clarence. Known among his friends as "Brian," and renowned for his proficiency in banjo playing and in the singing of comic songs, he is the head of that historic house of Egerton which has furnished a large number of members to the house of lords. All of its members in the upper chamber are descended from the younger son of Sir Philip Egerton, one of the knights of King Edward IV., whereas it is from that Sir Philip's eldest son that the Sir Philip Grey Egerton of today is descended.

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With regard to Lady Clarke, who is now about to become Lady Grey Egerton, she is, although a handsome woman, no longer in the first bloom of youth, and her eldest daughter, Miss Phyllis Clarke, who has just published a successful novel dealing with Russian life, is making her debut this year. Lady Clarke was separated from Sir Rupert for some years prior to obtaining her divorce from him last fall, and, abandoning Rupertswood, his magnificent palace in Victoria, has been been making her home in England, with a large house in Park lane, London, and a country seat in Buckinghamshire. She is clever, wealthy, handsome, and popular in English society. Sir Rupert is accounted as the richest man in Australia. He inherited something like $50,000,000 from his father, Sir William Clarke, and this wealth has been increased by the growth in the value of real estate at Melbourne.

The founder of the Clarke fortunes was "Big Clarke," who in spite of the gorgeous array of ancestors with which his son, the late Sir William, was endowed by the Royal College of Heralds in London on being created a baronet in 1882, began life in a butcher's shop as errand boy and assistant, in the Whitechapel district of London. He emigrated to Australia in 1840, opened a butcher's shop at Melbourne, prospered, went into sheep farming, made money there again, invested it in real estate in Melbourne, his property doubling again and again in value as the city grew and developed. He was an odd character, of whom the most extraordinary stories were told, especially in connection with his avarice.

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Captain the Hon. Montagu Parker of the Grenadier guards, who has just arrived in this country with his brother John and is staying at the Hotel St. Regis in New York preparatory to an extensive tour through the United States and Canada, where he will spend some time with his uncle and aunt, Gov. Gen. and Lady Grey, at Ottawa, is the heir presumptive to the peerages of his brother, the fourth Earl Morley, who spent a considerable time in America prior to the death of his father under the name of Viscount Boringdon.

Lord Morley and his brothers belong to the fine old Devon house of Parker, among the many distinguished members of which was the famous Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who destroyed the Dutch fleet at the Dogger bank in 1781, and afterward, sailing on board his flagship Cato from Rio, bound for the West Indies, vanished with his ship and all his crew from human ken as completely as the missing Archduke John of Austria, never being heard of again.

The principal country seat of Lord Morley is Saltram, near Plympton, which is said to be the largest if not the finest mansion in the county of Devon, and possesses an unrivaled collection of portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is within easy reach of Plymouth, a seaport for which both the first and second earls did much, among other things constructing a great dry dock in Catwater bay for the repairing of merchantmen.

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Capt. Montagu Parker went through the Boer war, where he was badly wounded, and in one way or another has had quite as much excitement and adventure in his life as his brother, the present earl, who among other things was shipwrecked in the Pacific. Returning from Norfolk island to Sydney in Australia, the ship, the Avalon, caught fire, and its commander decided to run to Lord Howe island, which was about a hundred miles off. When within a couple of miles of the shore all on board were compelled to take to the boats and before the latter had got more than 500 yards away there was a terrific explosion, the ship immediately disappearing beneath the waves in a column of flame and smoke.

Inasmuch as every unmarried Englishman who comes to this country is credited, rightly or wrongly, with matrimonial intentions, it may be as well to mention that Capt. Parker is well off, having inherited the fortune of his mother, the late Lady Morley, who was one of the daughters and heiresses of Robert Holford, whose London home, Dorchester house, is now occupied by the American ambassador.

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Count Henri de Beaufort, whose marriage to Countess Marie Sylva-Tarouca has just taken place at Vienna in the presence of several of the archdukes and archduchesses of the imperial family, is the son and heir of the Dutch duke of Beaufort, and has no connection whatsoever with the English ducal house of Beaufort. Nor is he related in any way to the young count von Mourik de Beaufort, and who recently married a young Chicago girl with some money, and still more recently has had some difficulty at Hot Springs in connection with an alleged gambling transaction.

The patronymic of the English ducal house of Beaufort is Somerset, whereas that of the Dutch duke of Beaufort is Beaufort, and is always used in conjunction with the name of "Spontin," both names being taken from châteaux on the river Meuse in Belgium. The family is an ancient one and the dukedom was conferred upon a count de Beaufort of the Netherlands by the emperor of Germany in the eighteenth century, when the lowlands still formed part of the German empire and were governed by an Austrian viceroy. Although the dukedom was granted by the emperor of Germany, it was expressly understood that the dignity was in no sense of the word to be a German one, nor a dukedom of the Holy Roman empire, but merely a Dutch honor and inscribed as such in the Netherlands' Golden Book of the Nobility.

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One of the Dutch dukes of Beaufort was appointed governor general of the Belgian portion of the Netherlands by the allied powers in 1814, after King Louis Bonaparte of Holland had been deprived of the Dutch throne, and the French driven out of the country. Another Dutch duke of Beaufort died as grand master of the household and principal dignitary of the court of the first king of the Netherlands. About thirty years ago these Dutch Beauforts transferred their allegiance from the crown of the Netherlands to that of Austria, and obtained recognition of their Dutch honors in the realms of Emperor Francis Joseph, where they are now established and make their home, the duke being a member of the Austrian house of lords and a privy councilor of the dual empire.

JUST AS WELL.

[Peoria Journal.]

It is probably just as well that there is to be no legislative investigation of graft in Chicago. In addition to the fact that Chicago is herself making a pretty thorough investigation, it will not be necessary now to later have an investigation of the investigators.

WOULD IMPROVE WITH TEACHING.

Old Lady—"I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that it swears very badly."

Bird Dealer—"Well, madam, it's a young bird. It'll learn to swear better when it's a bit older."—San Francisco Star.

CASE OF CONSERVATION.

"Why were the animals taken into the ark?"

"To get them out of Roosevelt's way, I suppose."—New York Press.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

A NEW "PSALM OF LIFE."

Rings on her fingers and bells on her toes:
Il y a tous les jours quelque dam chose.
—Mother Goose.

Bards Alloweysesque—meter's proud suzerains—
There's a theme to arouse you to nobler quatrains.
In basic Romance 'tis a musical phrase:
"Est semper damnabilis aliqua res."

Greek poets and peasants thro' every deme
Doubtless felt the strange spell of this catholic theme.
Mayhap 'twas inscribed on Pericles' pennon:
"Estin aei ti katâkekrimênon."

In the vocables smooth of fair Italy's sons
This ravishing sentiment limpidly runs:
"Ohimè, sua spina possied' ogni rosa;
Vi è sempre—si, sempre—alcuna dam cosa."

In kaiserlich gutturals one might suppose
It were scarcely as fitted for verse as for prose.
But what more euphonic than this formula:
"Es giebt immer etwas verdammliches, ja!"

But its Gallic liquidity fairly entrances,
Like the flight of a finch, or the old Spanish dances.
Symphonic, transporting, with swing grandiose:
"Il y a tous les jours quelque dam chose."

What a great "Psalm of Life" might be sung from that strain,
That motif Cambodian, lilting refrain!
How persistently haunting wherever one goes—
"Il y a tous les jours quelque dam chose."

It's poetic, it's rhythmic, in every tongue;
For a wail universal, a threnody flung
From the world's very soul, can never be prose:
"Il y a tous les jours quelque dam chose."

P. S. W.

WHATEVER the deep-down level represented by brass tacks may be, Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Ballinger would seem to have got down to it.

WE ARE NOTHING IF NOT PRACTICAL.

Sir: Won't you please resurrect your "Home Beautiful" department? You see, it's this way: Last Sunday my wife read in the "Household" department of "The Tribune" that a great economical idea was to fill a couple of galvanized iron pails with water, set them on the back porch, and let 'em freeze, then put the ice in the refrigerator. Great idea. Result: Five cents' worth of ice and two fine pails with the bottoms pushed out. Your department hints were so much more practical. E. D. M.

CONTRIBUTORS to the Line-o'-Type's Improper Number are requested to avoid, as far as possible, the use of proper nouns. All double entendres will be paid for at double rates.

MAY NEVER GET ANOTHER CHANCE.

Another social event recorded in the history of Morgan was pulled off at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Taylor Tuesday evening, when about forty young people from Chapin and vicinity gathered at their home and surprised Mr. Taylor. It so happened that he was washing his feet when the crowd opened the door and rushed in on him, it so surprised him that he failed to finish the job.—Bluffs (Ill.) Times.

"PUT me down," writes D. F., "for one TRIBUNE of March 2 before the issue is exhausted. And look out that Paul Hull don't git you. He confiscated a lot of Oklahoma advertising because it invited the world to come down and see the beautiful Cherokee——. [On second thought we have decided to save the rest of this communication for the Improper Number.]

THE THREE SWEETEST WORDS.

The sweetest words—and that's no fib—
Come from the bellhop: "Here's your TRIB."
QUIZZY.

Versified à la Alloway:

To me the sweetest words, I quote,
On pay day: "Here's your envelope.."
F. M. C.

The time is near, and I am itching,
To hear these three words: "Brown is pitching."
E. H. S.

POET WATSON seemed surprised because the Asquith with the serpent's tongue declined to shake hands with him. Mr. Watson's sea voyage seems to have put an edge on his nerve.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

The Chronomatic Golf Ball is another neat little invention by Prof. B. House of the University of Iowa. It is used only in driving, the object being to avoid the loss of so many balls. The device consists of clockwork imbedded in an ordinary golf ball, which clockwork is set to allow for time spent in walking from tee to the end of drive.

Modus operandi: On stroke from club (impact on plunger) the machinery starts. At the expiration of five minutes—or whatever time is allowed for in the setting—a bell rings. The ball is then officially a "lost ball," but it is actually recovered, the owner being able to follow the sound. Ringing continues until ball is discovered.

HIMSELF a New Yorker, Mr. F. Hop Smith finds the manners of the people of Manhattan island "the worst in the world." This coincides with our own observations. A New Yorker's idea of complete good manners is to refrain from eating with a knife.

THE ADVENTURES OF NIC.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 24.—Am at the "Chick" house, made famous years ago by Hoyt in his "Bunch of Keys." And the hotel is just as Hoyt left it. In fact, as I entered the door I fancied I was on a stage while they were "setting" the first act of the farce. And when the landlord beckoned to me I thought he was the stage manager about to "clear the house"; but he only steered me back of the counter and tried to sell me a patent can opener. This town is near dry and getting foggier every minute. They are going to try and throw the water wagon on the scrap heap this spring because its patronage is falling off.

NIC COLDWATER.

"THE bride [Eleanor Robson] wore a gown of heavy white Charmeuse silk, princess effect, with a draped skirt, fastened to one side with hand embroidery, Dutch neck, and elbow sleeves." The groom, we take it, wore the conventional black.

THE PESTILENTIAL B. P.

Sir: With regard to the recent agitation against bread pudding, will you kindly publish a guide which will enable one to steer clear of the deadly dish? Out at the Armour restaurant we have it served to us in so many disguises that with all our care some one is continually getting stung. It comes forth under the names of cabinet pudding, queen's pudding, diplomatic pudding, royal pudding, Cumberland pudding, old English pudding, Swiss pudding, etc., a different name almost for every day in the week, as the chef seems determined to work off his stale bread that way. Today we had lemon meringue pudding with cream sauce, and it was the same old B. P. As we are isolated in the middle of the stockyards and are obliged to eat at our own restaurant unless we walk to Halsted street, a mile away, we have decided to offer a large reward to any one who will invent some other way of using up stale bread. READER.

WHEN they brought him to (the man who had fainted at the Press club) they asked him how about it. "I heard," said he, "a couple of men at the next table discussing a literary topic."

Consistency.

He stuffed and soused at the festive board
Until he was weary nigh to death.
Next day his porter was promptly canned,
Because he had "liquor upon his breath."

Before the ticker he chuckled and grinned;
A million he made that day—perhaps.
His office boy was out of a job;
He fired the urchin for shooting craps.

Another stood in the nation's house,
And told why at tariff reform he shied.
And when he got home he walloped his son
Because to his mother the boy had lied.

D. F.

WHEN the fresh air fiend who has been freezing all the others in the office comes down to work with a regular bunged up cold, how sorry every one feels.

ODEUR D'ORIENT.

An advertiser offers rugs "full of oriental atmosphere." That's what's the matter with one of mine. Will exchange for Chinese matting, floor varnish, or—what have you? MIKE.

THE late Mr. Swope appears to have been the most thoroughly poisoned gentleman of modern times. He had no more chance than a rabbit.

WHEN our late vice president, Mr. J. A. Fairbanks, is introduced as "George W." Fairbanks, what indeed is fame!

BY the way, what is Chicago's "I will" an answer to? Will you have a drink?

THERE is no joy in Lassa, for the Lama has struck out.

BACK to the shafts! There'll be no strike today!
CALL your floors! B. L. T.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

LOANING OF CATON PORTRAIT.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As chairman of the committee for the loan exhibition of portraits to be opened next week at the Art institute for the benefit of the Passavant Memorial hospital, and also as a member of the Chicago club, I am writing to clear up a possible misunderstanding that may have been given to your readers by one of the paragraphs in Miss Harriet Monroe's article in today's TRIBUNE. My committee requested the loan of the portrait of the late Arthur Caton from the Chicago club. The request was referred to the executive committee of the board of directors, who felt that they were trustees of all the property of the club for all the members, and therefore, before granting it, wished to refer it to the members of the club as a whole for action. A special meeting of the club was called and held last evening to consider the matter. President Runnells stated the views of many of the members, that the club was not only custodian of this splendid work of art for its own members but for the art loving public as well, who should, under proper conditions, occasionally have the privilege of seeing it—that there was a representative exhibition of portraits about to be held in the Art institute, a safe and appropriate place, and that this seemed to offer a good opportunity for the club to fulfill its public obligation by lending the picture for this exhibition. The members present unanimously adopted this view and voted to lend us the portrait.

The action of the executive committee was taken entirely because of their feeling of responsibility to their fellow members, and the action of the members at the general meeting held last night expresses the feeling of public spirit of all the members of the club toward the community. RUSSELL TYSON,
Chairman Loan Exhibition of Portraits Committee.

LAWMAKING AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It seems, according to THE TRIBUNE, and with ample reason, that the legislature and its coördinate branches of state administration badly need a constitutional guardian. Referring to the late decision by the Supreme court on the parole law of 1889, THE TRIBUNE says: "Legislators will not go to the trouble of studying the constitution. . . . They need the help of a person or persons who can say whether the draft of a bill is or is not obnoxious to some constitutional provision."

The recent decision by the Supreme court in the parole case should stimulate the big judiciary committees of the senate and house, composed as they are supposed to be of the best lawyers in the legislature, to more carefully examine bills before they are adopted, for constitutional antagonism, than has been the practice.

By the same token the governor should use more care to avoid constitutional objections before approving loosely drawn measures. When in doubt he can call to his assistance the attorney general of the state. There is little excuse that the Supreme court should so often be compelled to invalidate laws if the lawmaking departments of the state government adhere more strictly to their duties.

EDWARD L. MERRITT.

POSTAL RATES TO FRANCE.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will the editor of THE TRIBUNE (or some reader) please explain how it is that this government cannot make as favorable postal rates with France as we now have with England? One country is as near as the other, and it doesn't seem just that we should pay two and a half times as much to send a letter to France as to the British isles. I have asked an explanation of several well posted people, but not one of them could tell me where the blame lies. I shouldn't think the French people would like to stand at such a disadvantage. Perhaps M. le Baron de St. Laurent, French consul in this city, can shed some light on this question. C. G. B.

[France refused to enter into a postal arrangement on the same basis as that we have with England. Its government said it would lose money on the 2 cent rate.—Editor Tribune.]

POORER MEAT CUTS HIGHER ALSO.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There seems to be an unintentional error in your position that the advance in prices is confined wholly to the choice cuts of meat. Having been a practical housewife and having done my own marketing for nine years, permit me to voice not only my own experience but that of many friends, to whom the great tide of prosperity has meant a little journey from sirloin steak to round, from loin chops to shoulder chops, from roast lamb to stew. Believe me, few housewives, bringing even a minimum of judgment to bear upon the general increase throughout their entire domain, have failed to avail themselves of these substitutes, equally nutritious, which keep the meat bills at least from showing the great advance felt everywhere else. May I quote, however, the advance in price in our markets in three years on the cheaper cuts only?

Beef—Round, from 12½ cents to 18 and 20 cents; flank, from 10 cents to 16 and 18 cents; shoulder, from 10 cents to 16 and 18 cents. Lamb—Shoulder, from 12½ cents to 18 cents; breast, from 4 cents to 7 and 8 cents. Pork shoulder, from 8 and 10 cents to 15 and 18 cents. MABEL E. T. GOODENOUGH.

SORROWS OF A DOG.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a dog. Ever since I can remember I have been owned by an old woman who spends all her time eating and drinking. Several times a week she goes to some other women and they pretend to be glad to see each other. They really don't love each other, for we dogs have a way of knowing that. They have some cards that they lay around on tables and do a lot of other foolish things. She always takes me with her wherever she goes, and they handle me and pet me and call me names, like tootsie, snookums, etc. I don't like it. Sometimes I look out of the window of the house where the woman lives and see other dogs running and playing. I often wish I could live like other dogs, hunt for bones, chase cats, etc. I never in my life had the pleasure of hunting for bones. Whenever any boys and girls come on the lawn of her house she chases them. I would never chase any young dogs or dogs that are smaller than I am, and I am only a dog. I don't like the city. The place for dogs is in the country. If people want to be kind to us they should not bring us into the city.

POODLE DOG.

TARIFF AND ART.

Logansport, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It was recently published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as astounding development discovery that placing works of art on the free import list caused this country to be flooded with bogus works of art. Every one who has any comprehension has known from time immemorial that high import tax protects a country from imported frauds of all kinds. It is self-evident that importers sell their importations for all they can get regardless of tariff tax or free importations. Why can't the truth be published about the matter? HENRY AULL.

ARE THE MEN TO BLAME?

Chicago, Feb. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your column devoted to miscellaneous contributions from correspondents is one in today's paper signed Eugene F. O'Riordan, scolding at women who, he says, love dogs and do not love babies. A few such women doubtless exist, but not enough to get worked up about. Is Mr. O'Riordan aware that for every childless woman who does not love or wish children there are ten who long for them and are denied them? Let him do his railing at the men who are directly responsible for this condition of affairs. Any physician can tell him that in the majority of childless marriages the reason is that the habits of the husband have made it impossible for children to be born to him. Let him read the articles on the black plague now appearing in one of the leading magazines. If he knew more about the subject he would write in a different way. If some of the women who bear a lifelong heartache because of the children that are denied them do at times act foolishly over a pet animal, it is a condition that should strike a man with its pathos. Reform your own sex, sir, and then you will not be troubled so much with the sights that so offend you. A WOMAN.

AN IMPERFECT EDITION.

"The dress Mrs. Style wore at the opera was a perfect poem," said Mrs. Howard.

"As far as it went, no doubt," replied her husband, "but I thought some cantos were missing."—Brooklyn Eagle.

HE PEOPLE.

N PORTRAIT.
of The Tribune.]—As
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RUSSELL TYSON,
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Editor of The Tribune.]—
TRIBUNE, and with ample
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EDWARD L. MERRITT.

TO FRANCE.
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MABEL E. T. GOODENOUGH.

OF A DOG.
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POODLE DOG.

AND ART.
18.—[Editor of The Trib-
published in THE CHICAGO
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HENRY AULL.

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A WOMAN.

FECT EDITION.
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Howard.
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ntos were missing."—Brook-

GRANADA RICH IN LOREANDCULTURE

Romantic City of Nicaragua Counterpart of Its Namesake in Spain.

LONG TRIBUTE TO ZELAYA

Former Capital Has Hated Rival in Leon, Founded by Cortez in 1523.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

[STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

GRANADA, Nicaragua, Jan. 15.—Here, in the highlands of Nicaragua, at the head of Lake Nicaragua, is a city in which the leading citizens boast that they have served time in the penitentiary for celebrating the election of President Taft. These same people are of foreign education and of a type which would stamp them as admirable citizens were they to take up their residence in the United States.

There is an atmosphere of distinction about the ancient town which is due to the fact that the people who live in it have fought successfully to keep their white blood pure and to maintain the best part of their heritage from old Spain. It is admitted both by liberals and conservatives that the wealth of Nicaragua and the culture of the country are centered in Granada.

Zelaya tried for sixteen years to stifle the Granadans by oppression. He robbed them at every opportunity and gave nothing in return. The Granadans volunteer the information that their town stopped living sixteen years ago, and that neither the revolutionists nor the Madriz government can be depended upon to make it live again. They want the intervention of the United States to relieve them from the abuses of native rule.

Honor Memory of Guzman.

It is the pride of every Granadan to lead the stranger to the cemetery of Granada and point out a grave marked by a simple black cross. It is the grave of Gen. Fernando Guzman, president of Nicaragua 1867-71. He died so poor that his family was without enough money to buy a suitable tombstone. Granadans consider the grave a silent testimonial to at least one administration of honest government.

Granada by rail is 140 miles from the Pacific. It stands upon the shores of a lake where the surf rivals the fury of the ocean, and is overshadowed by a cloud capped mountain. Its market is one of the most interesting in Nicaragua, and its stores contain the best assortments of foreign goods to be obtained in the country. It is easy to understand the stubbornness of the Granadans in contending that their city should be the capital of the country and the maintenance of the ancient feud between Granada and Leon which caused Managua to be selected as the capital in a compromise bargain. Granadans believe that nothing good can come out of Leon, and the Leonines think equally ill of Granada.

Apparently everybody in Granada considered himself or herself a reception committee to welcome Americans to Granada. When THE TRIBUNE correspondent, in company with two marine officers from the expedition at Corinto, drove through the streets of Granada on the way to the hotel, the populace waved salutations.

Want Magoon in Their Midst.

When the hotel was reached an informal deputation of men who looked like prosperous American business men but were of pure Spanish blood demanded:

"When are those marines going to land? Send Magoon down here to civilize us. We aren't fit for annexation, but if the United States is going to keep Europe from civilizing us by means of the Monroe doctrine, the United States is morally obligated to civilize us itself."

The spokesman was David Arillano, a member of the wealthy Arillano family, which at numerous times paid tribute to Zelaya. Zelaya's last assessment against the Arillano family was for the respectable sum of $20,000 gold. David Arillano had been educated in a New York college and spoke English like an American. He saw the humor of the revolution as well as its damaging aspect. He meant what he said when he expressed a wish for the coming of Mr. Magoon.

Most of the prosperous looking men who appeared prefaced their remarks by "Before I was sent to jail." David Arillano had done his "bit" for the celebration of the election of President Taft. Dr. Juan José Martinez, a cultured physician who formerly was on the staff of Bellevue hospital, New York, also claimed credit for having spent a month in jail because his political opinions were contrary to those of Zelaya. Others who had felt the lash of Zelaya, either by jail or by robbery, included Manuel Zavala Chamorro and Dr. German Arillano. None of them had any faith in the Madriz administration. They considered Madriz personally honorable, but in the hands of the Zelayans nominally under him.

When the hour of 9 o'clock approached most of them arose to go, explaining that they had to have passes in order to be out after 9 o'clock, and that the Madriz government would not give them passes. Dr. Martinez had a pass because he was head of the general hospital. Others complained that they could not get passports to go to Corinto to visit relatives. The telegraph and the telephone was barred to them. They recalled the days of Zelaya, when soldiers were stationed in front of Conservatives' houses to insult children returning home from school. The government of Madriz they considered only a continuation of the government of Zelaya. One of the sorest remembrances of Zelaya with them was that of heavy levies for roads, ostensibly for Granada, but really for roads leading to Zelaya's plantations.

Evidence of Zelaya's Graft.

Señor Zavara Chamorro conducted THE TRIBUNE correspondent on horseback over some of the rolling country adjacent to Granada. The Granadan pointed to the unfinished foundations of a house.

"That man was ruined before he got his house half done," he explained. "The rotten government did it."

Half of the hospital was found to be built of good materials, while the other half was of adobe, whitewashed. The condition was ascribed to Zelayan graft. The operating room was a separate building donated by Dr. Martinez.

Granadans pride themselves upon their hospitality. Foreigners a long time in the country say that the old stock used to overload guests with hospitality. A chance-wayfarer would be given the best the house afforded and a fresh horse if the horse he was riding was lame. They would go even to the extent of putting a pile of silver dollars upon the washstand in the guest's bedroom. It would have been indelicate to offer money outright, but the guest was expected to help himself if he happened to be broke, and thus avoid embarrassment in confessing straitened circumstances. The host would ride 100 miles to ask a favor of a friend rather than ask it while the friend was a guest in his house. Granada is well named. It has much of the romance that pertains to the town it was named after in old Spain.

City of Leon Founded by Cortez.

Leon, the city hated by Granadans, was founded in 1523 by Fernando Cortez. Gil Gonsales, an old pirate, did his best to atone for the sins of a lifetime by baptising 9,000 Indians there three years before the city was started.

Leon has seventeen churches. Its cathedral is considered by some authorities to be the finest in Central America. The edifice bears marks of assaults and in some respects resembles the great cathedral at Seville, Spain.

A portion of the town was ruined by fire and Indians in 1823. Indians still dwell in wattled huts upon its outskirts. Tradition has it that Leon was cursed by a pope for the murder of an archbishop in the early days. The Granadans are most willing to credit the tradition.

Leon was the ancient capital of Nicaragua and public buildings of the old days still stand. Leon lost the capital to Granada in 1854 during the revolution in which Filibuster Walker figured. Since 1863, the capital has been at Managua. The cart road paralleling the railroad from Granada to Corinto is enriched with the blood of revolutions. It is specked with little black crosses marking spots where violent deaths took place.

Entire Country Volcanic.

The entire country is volcanic in character. How the great volcanoes came to be raised abruptly from flat plains probably is explained by the story of Ysalco, one of the livest volcanoes in Salvador. Ysalco is the only volcano born upon the western continent since the discovery of America by Columbus. It stands upon what once was the fertile estate of one Don Balthazar Erazo.

In December, 1769, rumblings were heard by the employés of the plantation. Upon the date of Feb. 23, 1770, a crevasse opened in the middle of a big field. Molten lava and red hot stones shot into the air. At one jump according to the story of the volcano's birth, the earth was raised 3,000 feet, while terrified people observed the convulsion from a distance of many miles. They had escaped from the neighborhood by fast riding with horses.

A month later the volcano was 4,000 feet high. It is now about 6,000 feet high, and one of the monster volcanoes of volcanic Central America. Central America is like a pie crust. The capital of San Salvador has been destroyed eleven times by earthquakes

[Mr. Emerson's next letter will appear in "The Tribune" on Wednesday.]

RATIFIES PEARY MEDAL AWARD.

Italian Geographical Society Approves Distinction Bestowed by Committee for 1909.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The Royal Geographical society today ratified the recommendations of the committee relative to the bestowal of medals and other distinctions for 1909. These include:

Gold medal to Robert E. Peary for the discovery of the north pole.

Silver medal to Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt on the Peary expedition.

Gold medal to Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton for his "nearest south pole."

Silver tablet to the duke of the Abruzzi for his expedition to the Himalayas, where he made a record ascent.

The society appointed William Morris Davis, the geologist of Harvard university, corrispondent.

Bryan Is on Way Home.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27.—William Jennings Bryan left here today for the United States by way of England.

TELEPHONE GIRLS MUST BE 5 FEET

Would-Be Operators Are Not Considered if Deficient in Stature.

OTHER TESTS REQUIRED.

Report by Bureau Sheds Light on Wages and Efficiency of Service.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—She is not a telephone girl if she is under 5 feet in height. The companies employ only girls who can reach to the top of their switchboards and a reasonable distance sideways from their positions, and the short ones never get a chance.

Conditions existing in telephone exchanges throughout the country are set forth in the report recently sent to the senate dealing with the investigation made by the bureau of labor. The bulk of the report deals with the women employés—there are 17,210 of them working at the switchboards for twenty-seven companies in twenty-six states which furnished the data.

Agents of the bureau visited seventy-three exchanges and found them, generally speaking, well housed. In many cases the girls were compelled to walk up from one to four flights of stairs, and more than two-thirds of the complaints heard were because of the lack of elevators.

Medical and Physical Tests.

In some cities medical or physical examinations are required of applicants. The height is often determined without the applicant's knowledge by a young woman who engages the former in conversation while she compares the level of the other's eyes with her own. The educational requirements are usually that the applicant must have passed the sixth or seventh grade in grammar school.

Wages for telephone girls vary from a highest monthly average of $36.96 in New York City to $22.40 in Nashville, Tenn. In some of the smaller cities the average goes even lower, particularly in the south. The Bell company employs 16,236 women operators at an average monthly wage of $30.01.

In nearly all offices the operating force is divided into four general shifts. Day operators usually work between 6 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; night operators usually work beyond midnight.

Limit of Efficient Service.

Efficient service is possible up to 226 calls an hour for each girl. She cannot answer more than that without injury to herself or injuring the service. The bureau has reached the conclusion that the operator who has not enough to do to keep her constantly busy, however, does not properly attend to what she has.

Commissioner Neill strongly urges the practical elimination of overtime for operators and says this can be brought about if the larger cities will set the example. New York City has done so, but in Chicago the Bell operators have about 28 per cent of overtime, and in New Orleans as high as 38 per cent.

A widespread and intelligent effort on the part of the companies to look after the comfort and well being of its women employés was found. On the other hand, the investigators discovered that the women were loyal to the companies and enthusiastic for their work.

Burns Cause Death of Child.

Gastruce Narrato, 2 years old, 1615 Winchester avenue, died at St. Mary of Nazareth hospital Saturday night of burns received Feb. 26 when he upset a pot of scalding water on himself. The body was taken to his parents' house, where an inquest will be held today.

Girl Hurt by Street Car.

Mary O'Brien, 9 years old, 809 West Forty-third place, was injured severely yesterday when she was struck by a south bound Halsted street car at Forty-fifth street. The motorman told the police that the girl ran directly in front of the car.

D. A. R. ROW WAGES MERRILY

Discharge of Clerk by President Scott "Starts Things."

MAY BECOME BIG ISSUE.

Young Woman's Friends Are Indignant and Will Fight.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A ruction that may develop into an issue in the annual convention has cropped out in the Daughters of the American Revolution, as a result of the action of the president general, Mrs. Matthew Scott, in dismissing Miss Agnes Gerald, a clerk at the organization's headquarters, for alleged insubordination. Miss Gerald's relatives and friends have sounded a call to arms and assert that they will have with them the entire anti-administration contingent in the fight they intend to make on Mrs. Scott.

Relatives Threaten Legal Action.

Some of Miss Gerald's relatives have gone so far as to threaten legal action for damages against Mrs. Scott. They assert that Miss Gerald's professional reputation has suffered greatly from her discharge. On the other hand Mrs. Scott and her friends calmly are awaiting developments, confident that they can prove the dismissal of Miss Gerald was warranted.

The young woman, it appears, was dismissed because she refused to answer a question put to her in the transaction of the organization's business at headquarters by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, editor of the genealogical department of the society's magazine. Miss Gerald and Mrs. Draper, it seems, had not been on speaking terms personally for three years. They are said to have quarreled over a remark concerning Miss Gerald's mother, imputed to Mrs. Draper.

Refused to Answer Enemy.

Therefore when on Feb. 21 Mrs. Draper spoke to Miss Gerald about a matter concerning the society's work, Miss Gerald refused to answer. Later she decided that Mrs. Draper had addressed her professionally and not personally, and therefore gave her the information desired. But it was too late. She was dismissed for insubordination. The anti-administration forces now are out with the accusation that Mrs. Draper holds her position through favor of Mrs Scott, but contrary to the provisions of the constitution. This is denied by Mrs. Scott

RUSSIA, FEARFUL OF CHINA, HAS NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

Foreign Minister Submits to Powers an Alternative Proposition to That Made by Secretary Knox of United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—M. Iswolsky, the foreign minister, has submitted informally to the United States and the other interested powers the Russian government's alternative proposition to that proposed by Secretary Knox relative to the construction of the Aigun-Chinchow railroad.

Instead of this road, Russia suggests that there shall be constructed another transmongolian line, further westward, striking the transsiberian railway near the Baikal line. This, with the extension from Peking to Kalgan, would traverse Urga and Kiakhta, avoiding the desert between Kalgan and Urga by a wide detour westward to Pupuanchen.

Well informed diplomats are unable to understand the fear of Chinese military aggression, which is the basis of Russia's objection to the Aigun-Chinchow railroad project, nor do they take the Chinese army seriously. But anxiety certainly exists.

Russian officials say that China is arming against Russia and profess to believe that war is possible within a decade. Alarm against the Chinese has replaced the expectation of a renewal of the war between Russia and Japan, which a few months ago created a veritable panic among the military authorities.

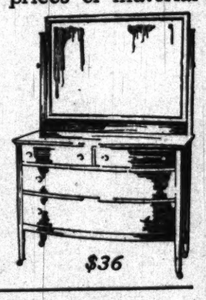
MARSHALL FIELD & CO

Furniture of Extraordinary Values at the Prices.

Throughout our extensive Furniture Salesrooms at this particular time are offered a number of more than usual values—pieces for practically any part of the home, at prices of material advantage. *Eighth Floor*

FINE QUARTERED OAK DRESSERS AT $36.

The illustration reveals the desirable design, made with top 24 by 48 inches, mirror 28 by 40 inches, construction and finish high-class even to the smallest details—in dull golden and fumed finishes, $36.



$36

Metal Beds, Affording Savings of Consequence.

Examples of the very low prices which prevail in the Metal Bed Section are found in the models of fine Brass Beds priced at $12.75, $18, $22.50, $25, $30 and $33. A number of desirable patterns in Iron Enamel Beds are included at $5, $6.50, $10 and $11.75. *Eighth Floor.*

Curled Hair Mattresses, full size, forty pounds weight, standard grade of ticking cover, $12, $18 and $25.

Elastic Cotton Felt Mattresses, best of their kind, in full size, $6.75, $7.75, $9.00, $12 and $15.

A THOUGHT ON WINDOW SHADES.

Good Window Shades are an advantage in countless ways and the only true saving.

Only standard materials are used in the Shades we make and these are always coupled with the best workmanship. Our prices are invariably the lowest, if quality is fairly made the basis of comparison. Upon request, we will be pleased to prove our claims through the medium of a formal estimate. *Fourth Floor.*

EXTRAORDINARY values in suits and overcoats are here waiting you; goods you'd ordinarily be glad to pay $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 for; our exceptional qualities now clearing in a final windup of 1909 stock. Most of them are Hart Schaffner & Marx goods.

All sizes are shown and all the best colorings, late patterns; suits, overcoats, raincoats; heavy, medium and spring weights; we'll fit any of you; and give you the biggest $15 worth you ever have had. For young men also.

We're selling our finest 1909 suits, values $35, $38, $40 at $25. A most attractive assortment of our best goods; Hart Schaffner & Marx select stuff, chosen by us, made for us. There's more value here at $25 than ever.

You can get a fine overcoat now for $25; silk lined; heavy, medium and spring weights; buy for now or next fall. Warmth-without-weight weaves; fine vicunas and kerseys. These are $35, $38, $40, $45 values; at $25.

Trousers now are clearing at the most phenomenal reductions. For $3.90 we sell trousers worth $6.50, $6, $5; for $5 you can get trousers worth $9, $8, $7.50. All weaves and patterns.

Young men's 1909 suits and overcoats in our smart styles and colorings; the goods that have been $15, $18, $20 are now being cleared at the very low price of $10.

Spring overcoats, suits, hats, shirts ready

Hart Schaffner & Marx have especially co-operated with us in the production of an unusual line of fine overcoats and suits for spring; weaves and patterns exclusively for us. New models of our own. A new suit for young men in all the swell colors; M-L-R dip front; a comer. Ask to see it.

Stetson's "Special" hat, made of clear nutria fur; $5, here exclusively. An extreme value at the price. Stetson's real nutria, $6; 3X beaver, $8; 4X beaver, $10; clear beaver, $12. Other Stetsons as low as $3.50. A full line of Crofut-Knapp fine hats. De Luxe, $6; Knapp-Felt, $4; Crofut "Special," the best $3 hat made. English, French, Austrian, Italian hats a specialty.

Some of our new Manhattan shirts are sure to be wanted this spring by smart dressers. A $2 value here that's unusually good; fine madras in woven patterns. Others in silk, linen, flannel, percales, $1.50 to $3.50.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes John B. Stetson hats Manhattan shirts

Maurice L Rothschild

Specialists in good clothes; and nothing else

Money cheerfully refunded

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

IS it good management to make tomato soup at home?

You can't get finer fresher tomatoes than we use nor choicer ingredients of any kind—no matter where you are situated. You can't prepare them more daintily and skilfully. You cannot produce anything like the result for anywhere near the price—to say nothing of the trouble. Isn't it far more sensible to buy

Campbell's Tomato Soup

Try it once. Taste its fine lively appetizing flavor. Notice its smoothness and richness. We know how you'll answer the question.

Be sure to get what you ask for. All good grocers sell Campbell's Soups; and return your money if you're not suited.

Why not find out about them today?

"I weep to think of this delay
And all the time I waste;
The *Campbell's Soups*
three-minute way
Is much more to my taste."

21 kinds 10c a can

Consommé	Tomato	Clam Chowder
Pea	Vegetable	Clam Bouillon
Bouillon	Ox Tail	Mutton Broth
Printanier	Mock Turtle	Celery
Pepper Pot	Mulligatawny	Beef
Chicken	Tomato-Okra	Julienne
Vermicelli-Tomato	Chicken Gumbo (Okra)	Asparagus

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

Campbell's Menu Book will help you to solve many a puzzling situation. Free on request.

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Don't Let Prejudice or False Pride Stand in your way

If you will order this carton from your dealer today and *try*

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ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

PLAN EXTRADITION OF GREAT PACKERS

Jersey Officials Will Ask Deneen's Aid if Capiases Are Not Obeyed.

SEEK TO GAIN RECORDS.

Trust Company's Charter May Be Attacked if Any Books Are Withheld.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Prosecutor Pierre P. Garven of Hudson county said tonight that he was not disturbed over the statement reported to have been made by an attorney for one of the biggest packing companies in Chicago that the packers will resist any attempt to extradite them to New Jersey that they may be placed on trial on the conspiracy indictment found by the Hudson county grand jury.

"On account of the importance of the litigation," Garven said, "the state intends to take speedy action. Indictments have been found and it is up to me to bring the defendants here. I purpose to give all hands an oppertunity to come voluntarily to Hudson county, but if they do not, then I shall proceed in the usual manner to have them extradited. If all the efforts on my part prove unavailing, I shall, if I deem it wise, forward all the evidence in my possession to the federal authorities to be used by the government in its prosecution. This will only be done as the last resort."

First Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers was asked what would happen if Gov. Deneen of Illinois should refuse to honor requisition papers. He said:

"If any of the defendants try to sail for Europe from Hoboken our constables could arrest them. They could also be arrested in New York while on their way to Newport. I don't see why so much resistance is threatened if the attorneys for the defendants really think there is nothing to the indictments."

Trials as Individuals First.

Prosecutor Garven intends to try the indicted directors as individuals before he proceeds to try the six companies indicted as corporations. It is understood that he will oppose vigorously any overtures made by the packers' attorneys to have the cases against the companies placed on the calendar first.

No time has been fixed by Garven for the voluntary production of the defendants. Attorneys for the packers will probably proceed to attack the indictment by certiorari soon after James E. Bathgate Jr., the first of the defendants to surrender himself, is arraigned to plead.

Prosecutor Garven will take up this week the question of seeking to compel the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, as the New Jersey agent of the National Packing company, to produce before the grand jury the minutes of the directors' and stockholders' meetings of the company. In the event of a refusal to obay such an order, Garven will start a legal fight by asking the revocation of the charter under which the packing company is doing business as a New Jersey corporation.

There was a conference of the eastern attorneys of the beef packers with Mr. Crows, a Chicago lawyer, in New York City on Saturday. It was attended by Samuel Untermeyer of New York, Richard V. Lindabury of Newark, and William D. Edwards of Jersey City. Mr. Edwards tonight declined to say what was done at the conference.

PLAN OF PACKERS IN DOUBT.

Copies of the indictments returned in New Jersey against the National Packing company, its officials, and other Chicago packing concerns are expected to reach Chicago today.

Because of the failure of these copies to reach the packers no conferences were held by them or their attorneys in Chicago yesterday, as had been expected.

Heads of the packing concerns and their attorneys refused to give any authorized interviews or statements, but it was indicated that the New Jersey cases are to be handled in the east and New York attorneys will be called in.

When the copies of the indictments are examined today a policy with regard to resistence will be determined. It had not been decided yesterday whether resistance would be made to extradition from Illinois to New Jersey of the persons living here and named in the indictments.

District Attorney Sims spent the afternoon in his office in the Federal building working on the government investigation, which is expected to last until Wednesday or later. He expressed little concern about the New Jersey cases, and the fact that they were sprung first.

NORWEGIANS ATEDITOR'S BIER

Governor and Consuls Attend John Anderson's Funeral.

WAS HONORED BY A KING.

Sermons in Two Languages Preached at Services.

Funeral services for John Anderson, publisher of Skandinaven, pioneer of Chicago and one of the leading Norwegian-Americans of the United States, who died last Thursday, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence, 2333 Cleveland avenue and in Trinity English Lutheran church. Funeral sermons were preached in English by the Rev. George B. Haucher, pastor of the church, and in Norwegian by the Rev. Frederick Ring.

The services were attended by Norwegian-Americans in every walk of life. As the coffin was carried to the hearse F. Herman Gade, Norwegian consul, followed behind carrying a cushion on which rested the star of the order of St. Olaf, with which Mr. Anderson was decorated by the late King Oscar.

A large delegation from Madison, Wis., including Gov. James O. Davidson, Congressman Haugen, and Prof. Julius E. Olsen of the University of Wisconsin, attended the funeral. Others who attended were Mrs. Knute Nelson, wife of Senator Nelson; Norwegian Consul Hobe of St. Paul.

Chicago Norwegians were represented by officers and members of the Norwegian Singers' league, the Quartet club, the Norwegian Club, Bjørgvin Singing society, the Norwegian National league and representatives of a large number of social, fraternal and political organizations. Burial was at Graceland.

CHORISTER'S ROBE HIS SHROUD

Oldest Anglican Singer Dies in Kentucky After Sixty-one Years of Service.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27. — John Hite Morton Morris will be buried in Cave Hill cemetery tomorrow, shrouded in the vestments he wore during his sixty-one years of continuous service in the choir of Christ church cathedral [Episcopal]. He was the oldest Anglican chorister in American, being 78 years old at the time of his death. He was a member of the noted Morris family of Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ANNA F. ORCUTT, widow of the late William F. Orcutt, an early day Chicago hotel proprietor, died yesterday. Mrs. Orcutt was formerly Anna Ellis, coming to Chicago from England with her parents in 1853, and residing here ever since. She was one of the managers of the Erring Woman's refuge and later became identified in a similar capacity with the Chicago Young Woman's Christian association. Funeral services will be held at the Oakwoods cemetery chapel at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

JOEL LIGHTNER SHEAFFER, aged 79, died at St. Luke's hospital on Feb. 24. He came to Chicago in 1862 from Pennsylvania, and engaged in the wholesale clothing business. Later he entered the real estate business. He is survived by his widow. Blanchlodge, A. F. and A. M., officiated at the funeral from his late residence, 2748 North Mozart street. Interment was at Graceland cemetery.

WILLIAM BARKER, who was struck by a street car two weeks ago as he was crossing Evanston avenue at Surf street, died yesterday of his injuries. He left a widow, a son, William, and a daughter, Catherine Barker. He was 75 years old and was a member of the auction firm of Williams, Barker & Severn. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the residence, 2253 Washington boulevard.

CHARLES O. FROST of Kenosha, Wis., formerly president of the Badger Brass Manufacturing company, and president of the Frost Manufacturing company, died yesterday at the age of 68. Mr. Frost had been connected with the brass industry in the United States for nearly fifty years.

JUSTUS L. COZAD, founder of the Guarantee Title and Trust company, of Cleveland, O., died last night, aged 76. Mr. Cozad retired from business ten years ago, prior to which he was active in banking and real estate interests.

NEWS PURELY PERSONAL.

COL. THOMAS W. BULLITT of Kentucky, who is in a Baltimore hospital following a stroke of apoplexy, was reported last night to be improving.

CAPT. J. B. GREENHUT, who controls the Siegel-Cooper company and the first man to enlist in Chicago when Lincoln called for volunteers, is 67 years old today.

DIPPEL TO FINISH SEASON WITH 'MET'

Formal Announcement of Retirement Will Not Be Made Until May 1.

END OF A BITTER FIGHT.

More Light on New York Opera War on Eve of Impresario's Work in Chicago.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The following official announcement has been sent out from the Metropolitan opera house:

"The executive directors of the Metropolitan Opera company have decided to defer until May 1 all action in regard to the future administration of the Metropolitan opera company."

This means that formal announcement of the retirement of Andreas Dippel from the management of the opera house will not be made till May 1. A clause in the contract of the administrative director permits the directors of the Metropolitan company to cancel the agreement on Feb. 28. In view of the fact that Dippel is to have charge of the tour of the company after the New York season it has been deemed inexpedient to take advantage of the clause today.

It, however, is understood that Dippel's connection with the Metropolitan opera house management will terminate with the present season. Next season will be under the exclusive direction of Giulio Gatti-Casazza. Dippel will go to Chicago and become the impresario of the new opera in that city. This, at any rate, is the present status of affairs. It is not regarded likely by those conversant with the temper of the Metropolitan board of directors that any alteration of this program will occur between now and May 1. Thus ends the bitter war which has been waged ever since the name of Andreas Dippel was first suggested as the possible impresario of the Metropolitan.

Woman's Ambition Revealed.

More than a year ago it was published how a woman with high social ambition, backed by the enormous wealth of her husband, set out to get control of the Metropolitan opera house for the purpose of furthering her social prestige here and abroad. It is told also that her ideal was an Italian régime with Ricordi at the head of it. It was told, also, that one of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera company, a Wall street banker, undertook to carry out her plans.

Meanwhile Dippel loomed up as a candidate and was favorably regarded by members of the real estate company which owns the house, also by some members of the Metropolitan Opera company, though not by those in power. At the joint meeting of the representatives of the two companies a plan to invite Gatti-Casazza to become the impresario was made known. It then was found a powerful member of the real estate company had some notions about the management of the opera house and that he was in favor of Dippel. It was to placate this person that Dippel was made administrative manager.

Early Dissension Explained.

According to a statement made by Gatti-Casazza not long afterward he did not know at the time of his engagement that he was to have an assistant. Dippel did not know he was not an equal partner of Gatti-Casazza in the management. The result was the dissensions of the first season, which enjoyed a large amount of publicity.

Dippel's opponents on the board are said now to hold him personally responsible for the failure of the New theater and the road performances and charge him with extravagance.

SWITCHMEN ACCUSED OF THEFT

Four Employes of the Northwestern Railroad Charged with Stealing from Freight Cars.

Four switchmen, accused of having stolen more than $1,000 worth of merchandise from freight cars of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, were arrested yesterday.

The men are Charles Lestein, Jacob J. Hoak, Joseph Klunk, and William Boyd. Lestein, Hoak, and Klunk are charged with larceny, while Boyd is charged with burglary. According to the police, some of the stolen property was recovered at the homes of each of the men.

The accused switchmen will be arraigned in Municipal Judge Newcomer's court at the Desplaines street station this morning.

DEADLY CANDY WEDDING GIFT

Girl Gets Poisoned Sweets When Troth Is Announced.

FORMER SUITOR ARRESTED.

Minnesota Chemists Report Strychnine Found in Bonbons.

Litchfield, Minn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Leo Radtke, 30 years old, was arrested today on his farm and is in jail charged with an attempt to poison. Miss Minnie Luthen, 20 years old, daughter of William Luthen, a farmer, is alleged to have been his intended victim.

It is said that Radtke on Dec. 23 sent to the girl a box of bonbons containing strychnine poison as a wedding present. Miss Luthen says Radtke proposed to her last fall and she rejected him. Just before Christmas her engagement to Frank Wurdel, 23 years old, a neighboring farmer's son, was announced.

The county authorities say that similarity of the prisoner's handwriting to that of the address on the present is part of the evidence against Radtke. The authorities profess to be in possession of other evidence.

Miss Luthen says that upon tasting the candy she discovered it was bitter. The family became suspicious and fed a piece of the candy to a dog, which, they say, died in convulsions.

The candy then was taken to Dr. B. E. Shepherd in Hutchinson, who sent it to the University of Minnesota chemical laboratories and got a report of the finding of strychnine in the sweets.

GRAND JURY WILL HEAR CITY GRAFT EVIDENCE THIS WEEK.

Deals of the T. A. Cummings Foundry Will Be First Considered—Thirty Subpœnas Have Been Issued.

City graft charges will occupy the attention of the grand jury this week, which will be the end of the sessions of the February body. The deals of the Cummings Foundry company will be taken up first.

The grand jury today, it is expected, will finish the thirty minor cases which remain for consideration and should be able to begin the graft inquiry before the afternoon adjournment.

Several of the assistants of State's Attorney Wayman worked yesterday getting the graft evidence in shape, and the list of witnesses for whom subpœnas have been issued was gone over and the order of their appearance before the jury determined.

About thirty subpœnas have been prepared. It is said, in connection with the Cummings matter and they will be served today and tomorrow. Among those who are expected to be called are city employes not directly responsible for the purchase of materials from the company, rival dealers in castings supplies, and men who know the facts concerning the organization of the company and the building of its plant.

If the transcript of evidence heard by the January grand jury can be utilized, it is believed the inquiry into the Cummings affairs will be finished in a day or two. There remain several other municipal irregularity charges to be considered, including purchases of supplies and the city coal contracts.

The work of pumping water from section "N" of the Lawrence avenue sewer is expected to be got under way today. The inspection work will indicate the strength of the state's case against Contractor M. H. McGovern and certain city officials charged with conspiracy.

JEKYLL AND HYDE AT TERRE HAUTE

Man Said to Have Been Gambler and Social Favorite in Same Town.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Arrest as Highwayman in Pittsburg Reveals Dual Life in Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Stephen Austin, confessed highwayman, held by the police of Pittsburg, is Stephen Austin Gillette, recently of Terre Haute. By pictures of the young man received today from Pittsburg he was identified.

In one section of Terre Haute Gillette moved in good society. In another he worked in a coal mine and was said to be a gambler. His Jekyll and Hyde existence he was able to conceal from most of his best friends until his identity became known today.

Disappointed in Love.

In connection with his career it has become known that his recent life has been influenced by disappointment in love. The change came when he returned to Terre Haute some time ago and learned that the woman he loved no longer loved him.

Away from his miner associates Gillette was a frequent attendant at the Young Men's Christian association, and he mingled with men of Christian character, and frequently sang in church choirs.

J. B. Decamp, merchant of West Terre Haute, today said the picture of the man held in Pittsburg was of Gillette, who, until two weeks ago, roomed with him. Decamp said he had known for some time that Gillette gambled, but kept his knowledge secret because the young man had promised to quit. He said Gillette frequently left Terre Haute for several days and almost always returned well supplied with money.

Released in Terre Haute.

Detective Frank Fedderson said today that Gillette was arrested on Jan. 14 in Terre Haute, when the police learned that the young man, who apparently was short of cash, had several diamond rings in his possession.

Fedderson said Gillette did not deny being a crook and gambler, but declared he had never operated in Terre Haute, because he did not want his friends to suspect he was other than what he represented himself to be. The Terre Haute police department had no evidence against Gillette to sustain their suspicion of robbery, and released him when he promised to mend his ways.

BRING BACK SUSPECTED THIEF.

Woman Arrested in Hot Springs on Charge of Stealing $300 Worth of Jewelry.

Mrs. Homer L. Knight, a nurse suspected of having stolen jewelry valued at more than $300 from the residence of Mrs. May La Von Schill, 3252 Groveland avenue, and who was arrested at Hot Springs several days ago, was brought back to Chicago yesterday by Detective Sergeants Schwickert and Miller. The woman appears to be suffering from paralysis. She denies the charge.

VERY LOW FARES to California

Go now and save enough money to pay your expenses. March 1 to April 15, Rock Island Lines will sell one way colonist tickets to California and North Pacific Coast points for $33 from Chicago; $32 from St. Louis.

Through tourist sleeping cars daily on fast trains from Chicago, St. Louis and many other points to the Pacific Coast with choice of routes—by way of El Paso or via Scenic Line through Colorado—Rock Island tourist sleeping cars provide all the comforts. When the berth is made up it's just like the standard Pullman—same room, same linens, same conveniences. You can only tell the difference in the daytime—cheerful, sanitary rattan instead of plush seats. Double berth through, $7.00 from Chicago, $6.50 from St. Louis. Correspondingly low fares to other western points and from the East generally.

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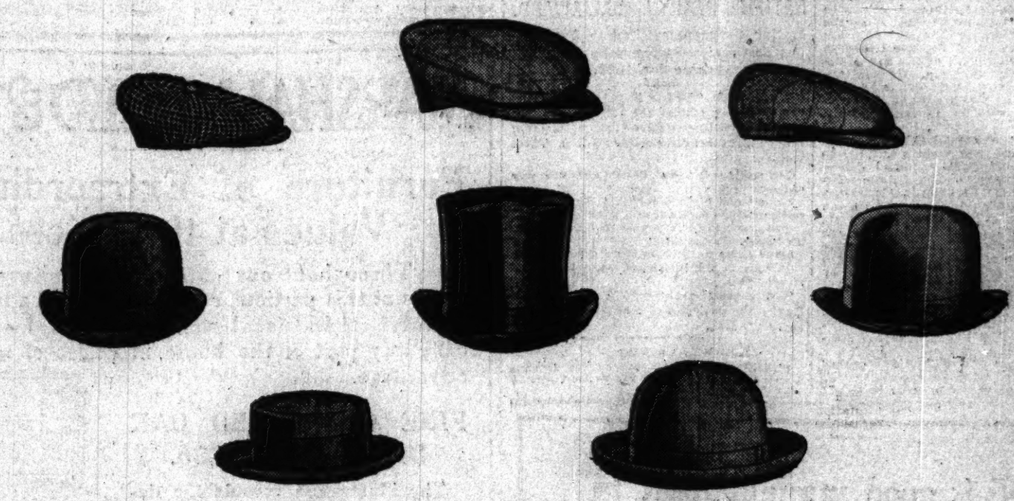

American hat makers no longer look abroad for styles—they set fashions for all the world. The Tribune's Fashion Number on March 6th will tell for the first time how this great industry has won its world-wide supremacy in every detail from the raw material to the shaping of the smart styles that will appear this season in the fashion centers of America.

Chicago Tribune Fashion Number

This big fashion number will show each of the prevailing styles in men's hats for business, afternoon wear, and evening dress. Telescope hats, caps for golfing, motoring and travel, waterproof pieces and many others will be spread before you as in a great exhibit. Other stories of style triumphs in clothing, shoes, etc., by American manufacturers will be told in this big issue. In fact, it will be the greatest fashion number ever conceived by any newspaper in America. Be sure and have your newsdealer save a copy for you March 6th.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE — AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE — MARCH 6th

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SOUTH IS CALLING TO NORTHERN MEN

Send Us Farmers Who Are Intelligent and Industrious,' Is Cry from Dixie.

LAND OF GREAT CHANCES

Possibilities of Riches Await Skilled Tillers of Soil Who Will Work.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New Orleans, La., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—"Send us men who are industrious and who can till our rich soil to good advantage," is the appeal that is going up from the south, where the history of the development of the agricultural resources of the west is being repeated.

"What the south needs more than anything else," said John M. Parker, president of the Southern Commercial congress, "is progressive, up to date farmers and manufacturers. In October of 1907 President Roosevelt spent three weeks in the cane brakes of Louisiana. In an article that appeared in Scribner's Magazine for January, 1908, he gave a detailed account of his experiences. Regarding our resources he wrote: 'There is no richer soil in all the earth and when, as soon will be the case, the chances of disaster from flood are over, I believe the whole land will be cultivated and densely peopled.'

Fortunes Await Northerners.

"This statement has impressed itself forcibly on the minds of many thinking persons, who realize what will happen as soon as the north and west appreciate the vast possibilities of southern development. Not only will large fortunes be made from the timber, for the delta lands are covered with both hardwood and cypress, but there will be room for the homes of millions of persons where both climate and soil will return a splendid reward for every effort that is made toward improvement. Our soil is wonderfully fertile, as it represents the accumulation, for century after century, of the richest alluvial deposits. The nutritious and luxuriant growth of grasses insures the use of this land for the grazing of an immense number of cattle.

"With our balmy climate and the added advantage that few days during the winter are cold enough to necessitate the housing of cattle or other live stock, many of us feel confident that stock raising is going to be one of the great interests which can be carried on here more profitably than in any other section of the country. This feeling is strengthened by the fact that the department of agriculture has demonstrated the practicability of doing away with the cattle tick. Modern scientific methods are what the country needs.

Shiftlessness Is Handicap.

"On my own place I have raised as high as seventy-one bushels of corn to the acre, while the average is less than one-third of that amount. If outsiders realised the shiftlessness of the methods ordinarily employed by those who cultivate our soil they would be surprised that we get any average crop at all. In this southern country we can raise corn, oats, soy beans, and cow peas, in the grain line, and alfalfa, lespedeza, and Bermuda, which grows luxuriantly everywhere, for the hay stuffs, all with the greatest ease. The man who is conversant with stock raising should have no difficulty in doing better here than anywhere else in the country.

"One of the greatest difficulties under which we labor is that for many years we have been a one crop people. The raising of cotton has monopolized the attention of the majority and other crops have been neglected. As a consequence many a northern man believes no one ought to go south unless he knows how to grow either cotton or sugar cane. This is a great mistake, for the settler might do well to let cotton alone and devote his attention to the crops he understands.

"Many of us, who have tried patiently for years to induce the negroes to be industrious and to improve their condition, have found that negro labor cannot be utilized for work like cattle raising, which requires constant attention.

Negroes Are Lazy When Affluent.

"The southern negro works as little as possible—and never when he has money. The country along the Mississippi, from Cairo to the gulf, offers greater opportunities, in my belief, than any other district. In addition to the natural advantages, which include a favorable climate, we have unusually fertile, well watered soil, capable of having admirable drainage. River transportation, as an addition to excellent rail facilities, is an advantage to the planter, lumberman, and farmer. Timber of all kinds lines both banks of the river and many of our people are ignorant of the value of their possessions."

The old plantation system is declared to have had much to do with retarding the development of the south, just as the big ranches checked the agricultural growth of the west for many years. The plantation system, as practiced in southern Louisiana, is not in any sense modern, and progressive methods are not employed. These large places have been likened to factories that work up the products of the soil in a commercial manner, according to methods that have prevailed for half a century or more, with the exception that paid labor now is used instead of slaves.

Few Homes Over Large Area.

The laborers are kept and housed on the big plantations and are paid by the day. The laborers pay no rent, but feed and clothe themselves, and any loss of time is their loss. They seem glad of any pretext for quitting work on short notice. These laborers represent on each big plantation a community of from 1,000 to 2,000 persons, in some cases even more. Usually there are only one or two white families on a place that may contain several thousand acres. The white families may include those of the owner, the manager, possibly the overseers, and during harvesting, or grinding, as it is called, the chemists and skilled men in the factory.

The result of this plan is that on a place of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres of highly productive soil there will not be more than one or two homes, as the population is shifting. No one but the owner remains there permanently. The laborers live in whatever place is offered them and have no interest in anything beyond the affairs of the moment.

The system of subdividing the large plantations has been gaining favor of late. Under the new plan, which is being tried in a few places, small farms are sold to white settlers, who build their own homes and cultivate the land as they see fit. The sugar factory then becomes a central refining plant, where the farmers can sell their cane.

Seek Thrifty, Skilled Farmers.

If this plan generally is adopted, it is argued that the change in the character of the population will result in great benefits and that there will be a corresponding development along all lines. The negro, who drifts from one place to another will give place to the thrifty, skilled farmer, who will till the soil to the best advantage. Every northerner who takes up his residence in the south is said to be troubled more or less for a time by the antiquated nature of the methods that prevail. As an instance of how opportunities for profit are neglected by southern owners of farms, one of the large New Orleans hotels has found it best to buy its cream in Chicago and have it shipped a thousand miles south rather than to put up with what the local trade has to offer.

The settler from the north is invited to come south, because it is understood that he will sow diversified crops, including vegetables, corn, sugar cane, hay, and other things that yield well, in addition to raising hogs and cattle. He will own his place and will improve it. A number of the more progressive planters favor this plan.

Great Opening for Northerners.

It is urged in behalf of the small farmer that if he wishes to devote his attention to sugar he can raise better cane and more of it to the acre than is possible under the wasteful system of depending on unreliable hired labor. The planter then will become a manufacturer, which he is well qualified to be, for he always has been more of a manufacturer than a farmer. He will have the money out of his lands, and on account of the increased returns and the home building the ground will increase in value.

Instead of having 230 plantations, with one home on each, it is argued on behalf of the change that there will be 25,000 farms, each with a home. The wonderfully fertile and highly improved plantation lands will provide farms ready to cultivate for thousands of northern farmers. Health conditions are good, especially near the shore of the gulf.

Louisiana is taking another great step in advance in the reclamation of swamp lands, of which the state has 9,500,000 acres. This land has some of the best soil in the south, for the river waters have carried to the bottom lands near the delta the accumulated richness washed away from the enormous area that makes up the watershed of the Mississippi and its branches. These alluvial lands are above sea level, but cannot be utilized until drained and protected from overflows. The reclamation work is well advanced and a good beginning has been made by farmers on ground that, it is believed, soon will increase in value.

Market Is Close at Hand.

This land is within a short distance of New Orleans, where a ready market is found for all that can be grown. If the farmer decides to devote his attention to sugar cane he can find a market much nearer, for there is a large sugar factory not far away, and the cane can be sent to it on scows that ply on the drainage canals. The northern man who comes south often fears to raise anything like sugar cane, about which he knows nothing. Any one can grow corn, however, can raise sugar cane, for there is little difference between the methods employed in raising the two. The difference is in favor of the cane, which does not have to be planted oftener than once every three years and acquires a rank growth with little care. The profits to be obtained by the growers of cane are so large that almost every one who has land fitted for its cultivation raises nothing else.

"When the people of the north realize what can be done here they will come with a rush," said J. H. R. Parsons of New Orleans, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railroad system. "Northern people have been settling in the south at the rate of many thousands every year and the movement is continually growing stronger. We want none but thrifty, earnest people, who are homemakers. To such people we can offer a place that can be bought, in some instances, on the crop payment plan. If the settler intends to stay he can obtain some of this land without making any first payment and the crops that he raises later will much more than earn what he must give for the land. He must, however, make his home there.

Opportunities Demand Action.

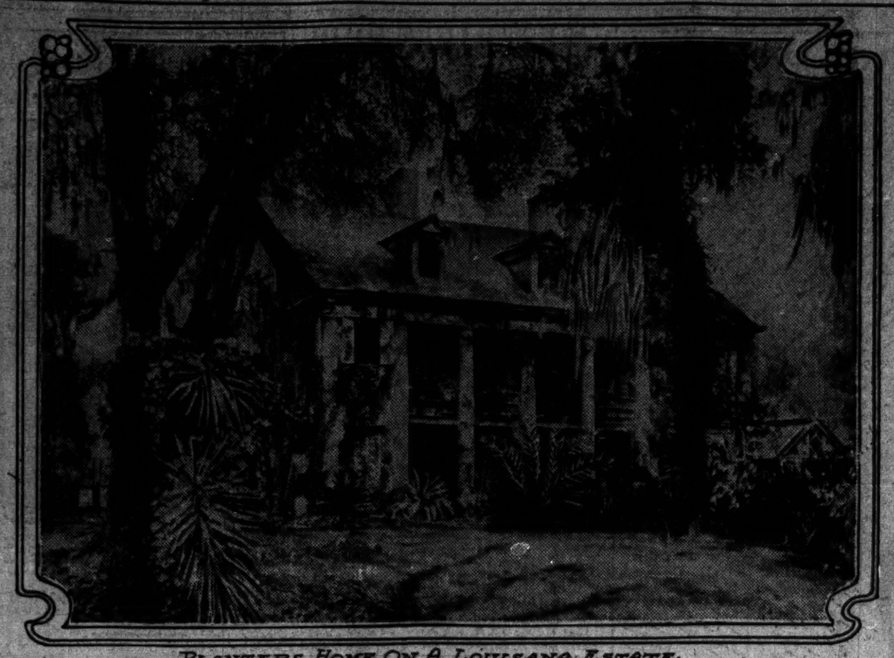
"Such opportunities will not last many years, for the planters are beginning to discover that this land is not as worthless as they thought it to be. As they awaken prices will rise. Just at present the south needs settlers, in fact, it must have them, and those who come now can, in some cases, almost dictate their own terms in buying land. I know of no better opportunity for those who are having a hard struggle in the big cities. If worthy settlers come south they can acquire a home and a comfortable living where life means something.

"I am continually in receipt of letters from those who want advice as to how to get cheap lands in the south where they can make their homes. Many people of this class have gone to Canada, but we can offer opportunities that are infinitely better. We have a growing season that lasts practically the year round. The settler who is at all attentive to his place can raise one crop after another, and if he studies the market he can obtain top prices. It is an easy matter down here in Louisiana to send early garden truck, berries, and fruits to the Chicago market far in advance of other localities not so highly favored. Every one who tills the soil knows what it means to beat the other fellows to the market, for the first offers invariably bring the best returns.

Life Pleasant in Sunny South.

"In addition to considerations of profit, it means a great deal to live where conditions are so pleasant. During the last few days reports from Chicago and vicinity tell of a temperature that has gone below zero. It is hard for us to believe this while we are walking about in the sunshine without overcoats. One trouble down here is that climatic conditions are so favorable, and it is so easy to live from the products of the soil that people on the farms usually acquire leisurely habits. Besides this, they lack knowledge of modern methods. And right here is the chance for a wide awake northern man who knows what he is doing to make his winning. I do not consider it an overwatement to say that fortunes are waiting for all of this class who will come to us. I have been able to show many how to succeed, and there is room for many more. The full possibilities of our southern agricultural districts are not known and never will be discovered until the right class of people come to us in sufficient numbers to make a proper test."

A Farm Home Down in Louisiana.



PLANTERS HOME ON A LOUISIANA ESTATE—A MIDWINTER SCENE

KANKAKEE RIVER HUNT CLUBS MENACED BY FARM MOVEMENT

Nimrods Will Fight, but Colonizing Companies Plan to Drain Marshes and Reclaim Valuable Tillable Land.

Laporte, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A determined effort is to be made this year to destroy forever the famous Kankakee region as a hunting preserve. Indiana syndicates have purchased immense tracts of land bordering the river, miles of which is swamp, for the purpose of draining the region and colonizing it with farmers.

Chicago and Indiana hunting clubs, holding leases, have been controlling thousands of acres of this land for hunting and fishing purposes. These clubs now will have to be abandoned.

The system proposed, by which the swamps are to be drained and the hunting preserves ruined, has roused the clubs holding leases and attorneys have been employed to fight the drainage scheme.

The rapidity with which swamp land is being purchased in the Kankakee valley promises to make this famous hunting ground a memory within the next few years. It is planned by the syndicate to begin work on portions of the marshes to be drained as soon as the weather permits.

CLEVELAND HAS PENNY FAMINE.

Adoption of Three Cent Fares by Street Car Lines Causes Trouble for the Merchants.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The general adoption of a 3 cent fare by the Cleveland street railways and the "no change for a nickel" policy is causing a famine of pennies in Cleveland, according to the retail merchants. One man suggests petitioning the government for the coinage of a 3 cent piece, especially for use in the payment of car fares.

PERKINS LIKES URION PLAN

Says Inspection of Schools by Trial Committee Is Wise.

HE HOPES TO JOIN PARTY.

Request Will Be Made Today to President of Education Board.

Dwight H. Perkins, school architect, will take another turn at letter writing in the controversy with President A. R. Urion of the board of education, who has preferred charges and demanded the dismissal of the architect.

Mr. Perkins announced yesterday that he would write a letter early this morning complimenting Mr. Urion on his idea of taking the trial committee on an automobile trip to inspect school buildings erected during the Perkins régime, and asking permission to be a member of the automobile party.

Thinks Request Will Be Granted.

"I will ask to go with them and assume that they will allow me to go," Mr. Perkins said. "My knowledge of the construction of the buildings will be of value to them in making the inspection. They can determine then whether I have shown competency in designing the buildings.

"I will write the letter as soon as I get to my office in the morning, and send copies to the president of the board and members of the trial committee. I desire to compliment Mr. Urion on the wisdom of such a move."

Mr. Perkins also took occasion to express ignorance of the defective roof referred to by Mr. Urion in an informal statement of the complaints.

"I cannot even guess what school building Mr. Urion has reference to when he says the roof leaked and I did not bring action against the contractor. I have not heard anything about such a roof."

Brings Retort from Urion.

"I do not suppose Mr. Perkins does know about it," was Mr. Urion's answer when told of the architect's profession of ignorance. "If he would spend more time looking after the board's business he would know."

Mr. Perkins also asserted he had shown no negligence after the school disaster at Collinwood, O., and that he had gone as far as money appropriated would permit in making the schools safe; that emergency steps were taken and good results obtained.

The trial committee has a meeting scheduled for today at which the formal charges with details will be presented by Mr. Urion. The trial is expected to begin within a week.

Old Glory Post Holds Open Meeting.

Visitors' meeting of Old Glory post, G. A. R., was held in the Masonic temple yesterday afternoon, at which the members of Gen. Philip C. Hayes Staff association were guests. W. W. Fletcher, commander of Old Glory post, opened the meeting, then turned the chair over to Dr. E. F. Murdock, president of the visiting association.

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"Graft" Is the keynote of the big scenes in this vital, throbbing play.
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ASHLAND & DIVISION ST. "Classmates"
Entire 20c Matinee Friday at 2:00.

News and Gossip of the World of Outdoor and Indoor Sport.

SOX IN ACCIDENT; ESCAPE LUCKILY

Spreading Switch Derails Car at Palmer Lake, but None Is Hurt.

CRASHES INTO FREIGHT.

Severe Shaking Up and Scare Are Given Occupants; Denver Welcomes Tourists.

BY I. E. SANBORN.

Salida, Colo., Feb. 27, on Board White Sox Special.—(Special.)—Shortly after leaving Denver this forenoon the White Sox special met an accident fraught with frightful results, but with phenomenal luck. A spreading switch at a siding derailed the rear car of the seven which made up the train de luxe and sent it crashing against the corner of a loaded freight car.

Because the train was taking the side track slowly and cautiously not a scratch was inflicted on any of the score of men and women passengers in the observation car. A severe shaking up and general scare were the only results besides the loss of the comfort and luxury of the observation car itself. That was put completely out of commission and was cut off and left to its fate, the special proceeding without it after the loss of only half an hour's time.

Luck Favors Passengers.

The derailed car skidded to the right. Had it skidded to the left when the switch split it would almost surely have toppled over into the waters of Palmer lake, only half a dozen feet from the siding on to which the special was going to pass a freight train. How many other cars it would have pulled with it into the icy waters of the lake can only be imagined, but there would have been small chance to escape alive from any Pullman that went over the edge of the narrow pier.

The near disaster happened only an hour or so after the Sox special had been turned over to the Denver and Rio Grande by the Rock Island road. At the top of the watershed between Denver and Colorado Springs is a set of sidings where trains which have been hauled up the steep grades on either side pass each other by day or night. It is called Palmer Lake, as is the artificial body of water from which the Sox escaped after Gen. Palmer, the speed had to meet a heavy freight train there. Instead of side tracking the freight, as some railroads do, the Rio Grande people gave the freight the main track and the luxurious special the siding, otherwise it might have been a derailed freight car.

Weight Spreads Rails.

The engine and six Pullmans took the switch all right; so did the forward trucks of the observation car, but their weight had weakened the rails, and when the last set of wheels struck the switch it split apart and the inner rail curled up as if made of paper. For 100 yards the observation car bumped along the ties before the train could be stopped, although it was barely moving at the time.

The skidding of the car raked it against the corner of a freight car, cutting a deep wide gash in the side of the latter. Fortunately the car was of heavy steel the outside was a tangled mass of splinters, and with the final bump the side was nearly but not quite punctured. The train might have been stopped in half the distance but for the confusion which reigned among those on board trying to signal the engineer at the same time. Only six women were in the derailed car, and two of them were on the rear platform enjoying the scenery of the foothills. All of them were badly frightened, as were most of the male occupants of the car, but none of whom was a ball player.

(Note to Editor: I was sitting writing my story for "The Tribune" at the spot where the freight car almost punctured our train, but heard it scrape far in time to get out of the way of danger. I did not even injure the parting in my hair, but had to write a new story.)

Wrecked Car Is Deserted.

The car was wrecked so badly that the doors would not open until forced, and the passengers on the rear platform had to be helped over the railing, as the platform covering the car steps was wedged tightly. Rather than lose a couple of hours' time while a wrecking crew could arrive and replace the car on the rails, it was decided to cut it loose and proceed. Half an hour's time was consumed, however, in removing the essentials contained by the car in bottles of various shapes and sizes, and the only one that was finally missing was one bottle of bay rum. All the baseballs, bats, and uniforms being in the baggage car ahead.

While the desertion of the observation car just before reaching the real scenery of the route was a disappointment it undoubtedly spared much easier than any other car on the train.

This was to have been rubberneck day for the Sox party, and they did their best without their rubberneck car. Their day of sightseeing began early in the morning in Denver with a ride to the depot at 7:45 a. m. The passengers had been called in time for an early breakfast and on their arrival the whole party was hustled into twenty-two of the seventy-five automobiles which President McGill and John Schuttler of the Denver baseball league had provided for them. Fire Marshal Terry Owen was on hand to represent the mayor and present the keys of the city to President Comiskey.

An hour and a half spent in "seeing Denver" in the most approved fashion under the guidance of the hosts. The show spots of the city both in business and residence sections were visited. Then the party was hustled back to its train and hurried away up the foothills of the Rockies.

Royal Gorge Is Described.

As was feared, the first game of the series between the Cubs and Twins could not be played during the stop in the Royal gorge. The accident delayed the train too long and besides there was room enough in the gorge to lay out nothing bigger than a shooting gallery for revolver practice. It's no use trying to say anything about the Rio Grande moments. Every word in the dictionary that isn't a knock has been said about it already and can be found in almost any Rocky mountain railroad guide. The ball player's viewpoint may be interesting, however. It can be summarized in the words of Frank Smith:

"Some gorge, eh!" Ed Walsh was more prolific. He thought it looked a good deal like portions of Dearborn or La Salle streets with the street pavement ripped and one sidewalk turned into a solid block. Addie Joss noted that the only difference in Utah apparently was the number of stories high on each side of the chasm.

Before entering the gorge the ballplayers insisted the baggage car, where they were handed out their clothes for the trip by Manager Duffy. They dressed on the train, and when the hanging bridge was reached, in the heart of the chasm, a stop was made. The players were massed in front of and all over the engine for the purpose of being photographed by an expert. Another group was arranged at the rear of the train for the same purpose. There was not room for the entire party to group itself in any one spot in the gorge. The train and the Arkansas river left only two narrow footpaths between the walls and there was room for one at either end of the special for any mean guys to be attempted. Fights naturally had to be steered on center. With these exceptions completed the climb up over the continental divide began and the Sox hope to be sliding down hill towards Salt Lake when they wake up in the morning.

HENDRICKS BUYS NEW PLAYER.

Manager of Denver Club Purchases Release of "Speed" Kelley from Washington for $1,000.

Manager Jack Hendricks of the Denver club of the Western league announced yesterday that he had purchased the Washington American league club for $1,000 the release of Albert Bert (Speed) Kelley. Kelley, who hails from Goshen, Ind., formerly was captain of the Purdue University nine and for a time played with the South Bend club of the Central league last season, giving Hendricks a pick-up in the batting line. Hendricks says he has wanted Kelley for two years and seized the first chance to land the former collegian who is regarded as a fast second baseman when in his stride.

Dallas, 11; Giant Colts, 8.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 27.—The Dallas Texas league ball club defeated the New York Nationals (Colts) by a score of 11 to 8.

Hayes Wins Coast Marathon.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—Johnny Hayes of New York won the marathon race today from Colma to Ingleside. His time was 2:46:52. "Con" Connolly of San Francisco was second, in 2:48:56, and J. Fitzgerald, another local man, came third. Two, who was the favorite before the race, dropped out in the seventh mile, declaring he was poisoned. Dorando did not start because of an attack of bronchitis.

CHANTECLER SALUTES THE DAWN.

UMPIRE DUTIES MADE CLEAR

Revised Rules Designate Man Behind Plate as Chief.

'HIDDEN BALL' TRICK STANDS

Substitutes Must Be Announced as Soon as Change Is Made.

The official report of the rule revisions made last month by the joint committees of the National and American leagues in Pittsburg, released yesterday, settles several mooted points due to conflicting reports of the doings of the rulemakers.

The important changes in the code deal largely with the work of the umpires, and the one likely to produce the best effect is that making the umpire behind the plate commander of the playing field. Up to this year the rules have not recognized the double umpire system and have not defined the functions or duties of either arbitrator. The result has been confusion at times, unless the umpires worked together long enough to perfect a system of their own.

The new rules also wipe out the old custom of making each umpire sufficient unto himself and preventing consultation between the two judges of play in case of doubt. It is not now imperative for the umpires to ask each other's opinion, but it is permissible.

"Hidden Ball" Trick Survives.

The hidden ball trick is not abolished, and may continue to be worked on the wise base runners who forget themselves for a few instants. It will not hurt the showing of the dopey base runners.

The exact moment when a substitute player takes the place of his predecessor is made plain, and the umpire must announce all changes under penalty of a fine. The new ruling relating to this point follows:

"Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base runner, or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the name and position of the man. A fine of $5 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the president of the league shall impose a similar fine against the umpire who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make the proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while the announcement is being made and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire."

Duties of Umpires.

The new rules defining the umpires and their duties follow:

"In order to define their respective duties the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the umpire in chief, the umpire judging base decisions as the field umpire.

"The umpire in chief shall take his position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game.

"He shall render base decisions in the following instances: [1] If the ball is hit fair to the runner on first he must go to third to take a possible decision; [2] with more than one base occupied he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; [3] in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest home plate.

"The umpire in chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

"The field umpire shall take such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base except those made by the umpire in chief in accordance with the previous rule.

"In case the captain seeks the reversal of a decision, the umpire making the decision, if he is in doubt, shall ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate."

Fine for Bench Coaching.

As previously announced the umpire is given the power of clearing substitute players off the bench by first calling them off each time they show their disapproval of his decisions and penalizing yelling from the bench after warning. The umpire is sole judge of when to stop play on account of rain. Previously the rules said it must continue until the spectators on open seats sought shelter.

On ground rules the umpire is given the right to fix the number of bases to be made on a hit into the crowd in case the captains of the two teams disagree.

Numerous changes have been made to clarify the rules. For instance, it was not plain when a batsman could change from one side of the plate to another. The new rule permits the batsman to change from one box to another except "while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch."

The old difficulty of the baserunner overrunning first base and wheeling around to the left to score back has been solved. By the new rule the runner forfeits his right to return to first without being put out "if he attempt to run to second base." The runner has the privilege of turning either to right or left if he makes no attempt to advance.

In the scoring rules there were few changes made. The wild pitch and passed ball will not be included in the error column. Even the case where a batsman reached first base after making a third strike at a wild pitch or passed ball is no longer an error.

A rule defining wild pitches and passed balls is added to the code. Heretofore there has been no recognition of either except by inference. An attempt to secure greater uniformity in scoring stolen bases was shown in the following new rule:

"In the event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base."

GERMAN SILVER TAKES DERBY.

Juarez Race Meeting Ends with Running of Principal Stake Event Before Crowd of Five Thousand.

Juarez, Mexico, Feb. 27.—The race meeting of the Juarez Jockey club came to a close today with the running of the Juarez Derby, at one and one-quarter miles, won by German Silver, the favorite. The winner and rider were cheered by 5,000 persons when McCahey returned to the scales and was presented with the floral horseshoe. German Silver, at 12 to 10, took command in the stretch and won by a length from The Wolf, with Corso two lengths back. Summaries:

First race, 11-16 mile—Odd Rose, 97 (Pasquotoni), 10 to 1, won; Rob Roach, 107 (Harvey), 7 to 5, second; Julia, 108 (Lowe), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 3-5. Father Eugene, Rio Peace, Malfino, Alarmed, and Brother Jim ran.

Second race, ¾ mile—Silver Stocking, 108 (Garner), 9 to 10, won; Rubiola, 105 (McCarthy), 12 to 1, second; Tehoopa, 108 (Molesworth), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:13 2-5. Gladys Louise, Howard Pearson, Anne McGee, Lighthouse, and Ethel Day ran.

Third race, 7-16 mile—Frank Mullens, 120 (Garner), 9 to 10, won; Flying Wolf, 116 (Rice), 16 to 5, second; Uncle Ben, 112 (Smith), 12 to 1, third. Time, 41 1-5. Twoland and Bailey ran.

Fourth race, Juarez Derby, $1,000, 1¼ miles—German Silver, 114 (McCahey), 12 to 10, won; The Wolf, 117 (Rice), 7 to 5, second; Corso, 108 (Rice), 4 to 1, third. Time, 2:09 2-5. C. W. Kenyon ran.

Fifth race, ¼ mile—Ocean Queen, 97 (Pasquotoni), 4 to 1, won; Meadow Lark, 112 (Lowe), 5 to 10, second; Bead Man, 100 (McCarthy), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:20 2-5. Mocking Hannah and Light Knight ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Gerry manow, 104 (Rice), 8 to 1, won; Sam Taylor, 118 (Molesworth), 16 to 5, second; Minnisette, 97 (McCahey), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:40 1-5. Alma Boy, Gilbert, Lonsdale, Miss Vigilant, Lotus Eater, and J. J. Jr. ran.

GREATER CHICAGO BOWLING.

At O'Leary's—										
Hagen	199	224	205	203	216	177	247	230	205	196
Wolf	202	214	180	225	204	179	184	192	182	191
At Straka's—										
Bowen	161	205	228	205	202	202	190	203	209	203
Bennett	178	203	201	207	173	170	177	201	170	170
At Brost's—										
Kardien	215	187	205	209	166	181	196	181	204	214
Fisher	173	215	181	199	186	168	191	204	229	206
At Hinz's—										
Kral	166	207	166	199	211	203	179	206	203	
Trapp	206	201	179	204	180	180	154	184	183	216
At Silver's—										
Rose	160	213	193	222	205	203	212	216	207	
Worley	205	194	207	193	183	213	209	244	178	

SPORTING CALENDAR.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.—Fight: Patsy Kline vs. Bis Mackay, York; Owen Moran vs. Tommy Murphy, San Francisco. Wrestling: Gotch vs. Esson at Coliseum.

TUESDAY, March 1.—Basketball: Indiana at Purdue. Indoor baseball: Marshall at North Division; McKinley at Lake View; Tandell Phillips at Lake; Medill at Englewood. Baseball: Three Eyes league meeting at Palmer house; White Sox arrive at San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—Wrestling: A. A. F. senior preliminaries at Mark White Square gymnasium.

THURSDAY, March 3.—Wrestling: A. A. F. senior semi-finals at Hebrew institute. Fight: Sam Langford vs. Tony Ross at Pittsburg. Baseball: White Sox II. vs. Vernon at Los Angeles; Cubs leave West Baden for New Orleans.

FRIDAY, March 4.—Baseball: White Sox at San Francisco; White Sox II. at Los Angeles; Cubs arrive at New Orleans. Basketball: Illinois at Purdue; Culver at Indiana. Swim: National A. A. U., 220 yards, New York. Indoor ball: Crane at North Division; Marshall at Lake View; Lane at Lake; Wendell Phillips at Englewood. Wrestling: A. A. F. junior preliminaries and finals at Social Turner hall.

SATURDAY, March 5.—Swim: National A. A. U. relay race, New York; Y. M. C. A. championship, Wilson Avenue Y. M. C. A. Track: Illinois freshmen vs. Chicago, Bartlett gymnasium [night]; high school preliminaries, Bartlett gymnasium [afternoon]. Wrestling: A. A. F. senior championships, Central Y. M. C. A. Basketball: Chicago at Wisconsin; Illinois at Indiana. Baseball: White Sox at San Francisco; White Sox II. and Vernon club at Los Angeles.

MAY MAKE CHANGES IN A. B. C.

Langtry Favors Individuals, Not Clubs, for Members.

CHICAGO MEN OPPOSE PLAN.

Cleveland and Winnipeg Bowlers Arrive in Detroit for Games.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Executives of the American Bowling congress, in attendance on the tenth annual tournament now running here, spent a busy day planning with Secretary Abe Langtry to change the present plan of membership in the congress from clubs to individuals, Langtry's pet idea for the last two years. Incidentally the executives O. K.'d the books of the secretary and treasury for the last year.

Langtry's scheme, which has been given a thorough trial in Milwaukee, is to charge each bowler 50 cents a year to belong to the congress, half of the money going to the city association. Frank Pasdeloup and Judge Howard, the two Chicagoans at the meeting, protested against the proposal, claiming that Chicago's 220 clubs were well organized under the old rule and that changes would be against the good of the game.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, arrived here today, being almost the first of the visiting delegations to arrive. Cleveland, however, proved the first visiting team to roll in, and by tomorrow night the outsiders ought to have things pretty well their own way. "Jiggs" Donahue and his Phoenix league club of Chicago will arrive tomorrow night, the first of the Illinois delegations to perform before the Michigan fans.

Knights of Columbus, who led the five men event here at the finish on Saturday night, were not disturbed by the work of any of the Sunday players, the best series coming from the efforts of the Royals of Detroit with 2,471, 6 pins under the Knights. Allen anchored the team well.

The feature of the lone squad, however, turned up in the work of John Blankert of the No. 2 Herculean team of this city, the big fellow winding up with 210 3-5 average, the first double century of the meet. Blankert started with 225 and followed with 255, the latter along with his average being the record scores for the present meet. The team drew 953 in the middle, but faded away to 646 in the last game.

Commodore Barrys Win K. C. Event.

Commodore Barry No. 1 squad won the five men event and prize of $50 in the first annual Knights of Columbus state tournament yesterday at Leonard's alleys with a grand total of 2,846. Prize winners follow: Commodore Barry No. 1, $50; Calumet, $30; Marquette No. 1, $20; Lafayette No. 1, $15; McKenna, $10; De Soto No. 1, $5. High game, 998, Commodore Barry No. 1, $5.

Women Bowlers in Match.

In a five game bowling match between Mrs. Jack Reilly of Chicago, national champion, and Mrs. Mat Biau of Milwaukee, champion of Wisconsin, at the Drexel alleys last night the former won by a wide margin on total pins. The scores were as follows:

Mrs. Reilly	192	180	202	192	194	904
Mrs. Biau	168	179	156	158	176	744

STAGG TO TRY NOVEL SCHEME.

Maroon Leader Will Conduct "Correspondence School" for Athletes While in Fayetteville, Ark., This Week.

Director Stagg of the Maroons yesterday announced his intention of conducting a correspondence school with his track athletes as pupils, during his visit to Fayetteville, Ark., this week. He declared incidentally that he had not made up his mind just when he will leave, but expects it will be not later than tomorrow.

The basketball team came in for some criticism on the part of the rooters for its showing against the Illinois five in Bartlett gymnasium Saturday night. The fans could not understand the slump, but attributed it to overconfidence. Illinois is now a dangerous contender for first place, which is held by Minnesota.

The conference teams now stand as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minnesota	3	0	1.000	Indiana	1	2	.333
Chicago	2	0	.667	Purdue	1	2	.333
Illinois	2	1	.667	Iowa	0	2	.000
Wisconsin	1	2	.444	Northwes'n	0	3	.000

Hennessy Sets Roller Mark.

A new record of 9:03 4-5 was hung up in the two mile roller skating championship at Riverview rink last night by Frank Hennessy, Jr., of Chicago, after winning the mile and leading in the two mile for fifteen laps, fell on the last turn. Results: Mile, won by Henry Bucker; Frank Hennessy, second; John McDonald, third. Time, 3:39 4-5. Two mile, won by Frank Hennessy; John McDonald, second; A. Kramer, third. Time, 9:03 4-5.

WEST BADEN RUDE TO CHICAGO CUBS

Resort, Springs and All, Nearly Under Water; May Cause Early Departure.

SCHULTE RIDES PEGASUS.

Poetry Precedes Doleful Mistake of Opening Jackpot with a Pair of Tens.

BY R. W. LARDNER.

West Baden, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Unless West Baden decides to treat these Cubs with more respect than it showed today there is going to be a grand exodus of athletes from Indiana in about two days.

When the train pulled in this morning it was raining as hard as it rained Saturday in Chicago and everything here was either under water or about to be. Manager Chance saw at a glance that there wouldn't be any show for outdoor practice. He didn't mind that so much for he expects to get the consent of the gentlemanly landlord to allow workouts in the atrium, but when he learned that spring No. 7, the favorite for ball players, was in danger of drowning, he got mad and wired to Charley Frank at New Orleans to see if that city can promise anything better.

The drinking water is the reason for West Baden's existence, and when that is submerged there doesn't seem to be any use of sticking around. So if Mr. Frank comes back with a favorable report the Cubs are likely to pull out of here Tuesday afternoon or two days in advance of their schedule.

Brown Asleep at Switch.

The train came down from Chicago so fast that no one got enough sleep. Mordecai Brown and C. F. Willis slept through to French Lick. They thought at first they would have to walk back, as the street car does not start desecrating the Sabbath until 8 o'clock, but the train being an accommodating accommodation, decided to turn right around and convey the two drowsy pitchers to their destination.

There wasn't a chance to do anything here today but drink water and sleep. No one appeared to want to bowl. Frank Schulte led the gang to the springs and ordered a glass of No. 7 with a cherry in it. He got all but the cherry. Frank has learned a new bunch of stories besides having at his tongue's end some original poetry which makes Mr. Alhoway look sick. He is going to produce a masterpiece called "Why Are Left-handed Pitchers." The first verse follows:

Why do they have lefthanders,
Why do they let them live?
Nobody likes lefthanders,
Then why do they let them live?
If I ever own a ball team
My first great task will be
To chase the southpaw murderers
Right down to the lake.

The Worst Is Yet to Come!

More of this awful piece will appear day by day as she is produced.

Naturally there was a p. g. on the train from Chicago. Schulte broke in for the last pot and opened it with a pair of tens. As it was a jackpot, this was extreme carelessness on his part. A party with a pair of fours made a bet and Schulte couldn't call because to do so might have necessitated his showing his openers. As it was he threw them into the discard and the four spots went through.

Hans Lobert of the Cincinnati Reds is training all by his lonesome. He looks just about right. He can talk of nothing but Cincinnati's runaway race for the pennant. Stanley Robiaca, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, is working out over at French Lick for the benefit of his beard. He came over to visit today, but no one knew him on account of the decorations. Tom Needham said he looked like the hedge around the Needham home in Steubenville, O.

Most of the players were surprised to find out this morning that Artie Hofman was not present with us. No one saw him on the train, to be sure, but it was thought he was riding in a bat bag in the baggage coach. Manager Chance, however, said Arthur had no intention of coming last night, but will report to the Tuesday morning.

Kroh Flies in Straight Line.

Floyd Kroh arrived late this afternoon, coming direct from Bolivar, N. Y. Nothing has been heard from Shepherd and Zimmerman, Pfeister is expected tomorrow, and so is Reulbach. Beaumont probably will be here on Tuesday. Overall is on his way from the coast, as is Hap Smith, the San Francisco outfielder. Pitcher Schwenck was in the bunch that left Chicago last night, although no one knew it until he got on the train.

The pitchers, most of whom have to enter the hotel on their hands and knees on account of their extreme height, probably will toss the ball around in the atrium tomorrow. Some of the men will play basketball in the gymnasium. Chance has ordered every one to be at 7 o'clock for a stroll on the board walk, and there will be three drills of that kind every day the squad is here.

"In Wyoming" was produced at the West Baden opera house tonight by a company of select-ed players. The show was of mediocre—star. Almost every one went except those who were observing Lent.

There are twenty players in the party at present, as follows: Moran, Needham, Brown, Hagerman, Chance, Schulte, Hofman, Cole, Davidson, Luderus, Knapp, Weaver, Kroh, Pfeffer, Carson, Miller, Stack, Willis, and Trinkaus. The last named is popular at the springs on account of his title.

Frank Schulte has twenty-eight bottles of facial cream which he claims is superior to Doc Semmens' brand. No one seems inclined to believe that statement, but Frank is giving it away, so he has no trouble getting rid of it.

MORAN-MURPHY FIGHT TONIGHT

Lightweights Billed for Twenty Round Bout on Coast—Fierce Battle Expected by Fans.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—One of the fiercest of fights in San Francisco is promised tomorrow night when Owen Moran meets "Harlem Tommy" Murphy in a twenty round bout. Coffroth stages the bout at Dreamland pavilion, so the fans know everything will go off as scheduled. Moran is favorite at 10 to 9 because he has had three fights here, while Murphy will make his first appearance. Local fans don't like to wager much money on a man they have not seen, although in his camp Murphy has shown class. Those who back Moran believe the Englishman has the harder punch and will be able to knock out the New Yorker. What adds to the interest is that the winner will be in a position to demand a fight from Wolgast for the championship.

TOMMY RYAN TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Former Middleweight Champion Asks Pittsburg Club to Match Him for Contest at Early Date.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Tommy Ryan, ex-middleweight champion, evidently has made up his mind to reënter the ring. A letter was received from him today by the matchmaker of the National Sporting club, asking for a fight at an early date. Ryan will be accommodated if he is sincere, according to the club officials, and it is probable that a good man will be brought here to meet him on March 10, as it is the intention of the club to stage a fight on that date to prevent disappointing the fans over the postponement of the Ketchel-Klaus fight.

GLEASON TURNS DOWN RICKARD

Coast Promoter Declines to See Partner and Hands Out Some Plain Talk.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason came here today to decide whether the Jeffries-Johnson fight should be held here or in Salt Lake, but they did not decide, as Gleason would not see Rickard. When Gleason was asked if he had heard from his partner he said: "No, I have not. And when he wants to bring word to me he knows where he can find me. I say that the fight will be held here. That is all there is to it."

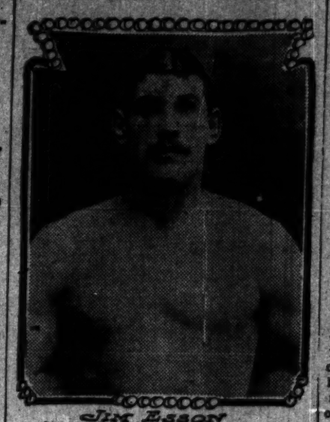
I. A. C. Names Swimming Dates.

Middle-western swimming championships will be decided at the Illinois Athletic club March 24, the date being announced last night by Chairman F. C. Hazen of the local committee in charge of the Central A. A. U. meet.

Following are the events: 100 yard swim, 220 yard swim, 440 yard swim, 880 yard swim, 1 mile swim, plunge for distance, 150 yard breast stroke, 100 yard back stroke, relay.

Entry blanks will be mailed to 60 middle western clubs and 150 individual swimmers today.

Scotch Mat Star Who Meets Gotch.



GOTCH MEETS ESSON TONIGHT

Champion Wrestler to Defend Title Against Scot.

WILL TRY FOR QUICK FALLS.

Humboldt Farmer Says He Will Stop Winning Career of Invader.

Chicago wrestling fans for the first time in several months will have a chance to see World's Champion Frank Gotch in a real struggle on the mat at the Coliseum tonight. The "boss of them all" tackles Jim Esson, the Scotch giant, and by way of showing that he means business announced last night he would beat the foreigner just as quickly as possible.

It will be remembered that Gotch failed to turn Esson on his back in a fifteen minute session on Jan. 1, when the champion was traveling with the Jeffries show. Since then the Scot has been hot on his trail, the meeting tonight being the result. Esson has had nine contests since coming to this country, has won all of them, and thinks he has a good chance to beat the champion. Whether or not he will do so remains to be seen, but Gotch says he'll settle the bussing aspirations of the Scot.

The fact that both men are aggressive grapplers and are in the best of condition promises to make the match interesting. Gotch has been training at the C. A. A. and is in fine fettle, while Esson has been doing his work at a south side gymnasium under the guidance of Dan McLeod.

There are three other bouts on the card which promises interesting work. A one fall match is scheduled between Charley Cutler and Jack Leon, rival local heavyweights. Leon is considered one of the best defensive wrestlers in the business, while Cutler needs no introduction. Walter Willoughby, the Cleveland middleweight, will take on Monson of Tampico, Ill. Monson is fast and so is Willoughby.

The rough house match will be furnished by Raoul de Rouen and Leo Pardello. The remaining contest will bring together Pat Connolly and Jim Galvin. Dick Fleming will referee. The show will start at 8:15.

JEFF TO SPRING NEW BLOWS.

Big Fellow Says He Will Use Them on Johnson and That They Are Winners.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—James J. Jeffries, who is becoming as enthusiastic as his friends regarding his excellent condition, says he has studied out a new series of punches that will be a big surprise to Jack Johnson when he springs them on the negro on July 4.

Instead of the old time one-two business, Jeff says he has one, two, three, four, five series of blows that, even the shifty negro cannot avoid, and he says that any one of the blows will win the battle. He developed this new fangled series while punching the bag and has decided to make bag punching one of the features of his daily routine. The new punches will be used in rushing Johnson.

HERE COMES THE 'SOFT' MONEY.

Ad Wolgast Accepts Theatrical Offer of $1,000 a Week for Ten Weeks' Engagement.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—Ad Wolgast, it was announced today, has accepted the offer of $1,000 a week for ten weeks in vaudeville engagement made him by an agent in this city last week. Wolgast will be in Kansas City the week of March 13. He will have a week's engagement in St. Louis before coming here. After a week here Wolgast will visit the eastern circuit.

Ketchel and Klaus March 17.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Stanley Ketchel, who was matched to meet Frank Klaus of East Pittsburg before the National A. C. at Duquesne garden on March 10, has insisted that the fight be put off at least a week, insisting that he cannot get into the proper condition to tackle Klaus unless he takes at least three weeks to train. Officials of the National A. C. have acquiesced in this request and the fight will be staged March 17.

SHORN OF CROWN NELSON IS IDOL

Dane Arrives and Is Wildly Cheered by Fans at South Side Theater.

POPULAR EVEN IN DEFEAT

Battered Bat Gives Wolgast Credit for Victory; Plans Rest, Then Many Battles.

BY WALTER H. ECKERSALL.

Fresh from his recent Waterloo on the coast, Battling Nelson returned to the city yesterday and although shorn of his fistic crown had the satisfaction of realizing that his defeat at the hands of Ad Wolgast had not lessened his popularity in the hearts of local fistic fans.

The battered Dane made his first public appearance yesterday since the fight at the Alhambra theater, where he boxed four rounds with his brother, Arthur and Eddie Gruenwald and made one of the most fitting speeches of his career. When the Battler was introduced, the packed house rose en masse and cheered him to the echo for several minutes. Probably never has a champion been accorded such a welcome in this city as the one given yesterday to Nelson, a beaten fighter.

Fair to Wolgast.

In his speech, Nelson did not say one word which detracted a single bit of credit from Ad Wolgast. He explained in detail the important phases of the fight and wound up with telling of his plans for the future. He intends to fulfill about a month's theatrical contracts and then will go to his ranch in New Mexico to take a long rest. He asserted he would meet "Cyclone" Johnny Thompson the latter part of April or the first of May and he frankly admitted he believed he could beat him. He then intends to take on some of the other prominent lightweights, and after he disposes of these he will demand a return match from Wolgast.

If successful in getting a match with the present title holder Nelson said he would allow Wolgast to dictate the terms, for he said when he was champion he was the dictator and now that he is preparing for a return match he is willing to meet Wolgast under the same conditions as last Tuesday's fight with the balance all in Wolgast's favor. In addition to this he will wager $5,000 even money that he will be the winner, he will bet $1,000 to $5,000 that he will stop Wolgast inside of twenty rounds, or $5,000 to $1,000 that Wolgast can't stop him inside of twenty rounds.

Dane's Face Disfigured.

While waiting for his turn to appear on the stage Nelson discussed the fight freely. The left side of his face is swollen badly and his cauliflower ear which is on the left side of his head, is still twice its original size. His groin is discolored badly, which shows he took a terrific beating in that region. He had a bad cut over his left eye and one on his lip. The right side of his face is remarked, which shows that Wolgast did all his work with his right hand.

Nelson joked with the galaxy of pugilistic and wrestling stars which came behind the stage to pay respects to one of the gamest fighters in the history of pugilism. Eyes filled with tears as Nelson had whipped gladly shook him by the hand with that feeling of friendship and regard which made Mat feel that he was as popular in defeat as in victory. Frank Gotch, world's wrestling champion, was one of the stars who expressed confidence in the ability of the Dane to come back and retrieve his lost laurels.

"I was beaten fairly and squarely and have no excuses to offer. I am a little disfigured, but still in the condition that I can box," he addressed the crowd at the theater. "Wolgast is a great little fighter, the best I ever met, and I do not intend to detract a single bit of credit from him for his victory. I lost my title, but I am the first man in the history of pugilism to lose the championship while still on my feet. Not once in those forty rounds of the hardest kind of fighting did Wolgast hit me hard enough to knock me to my knees.

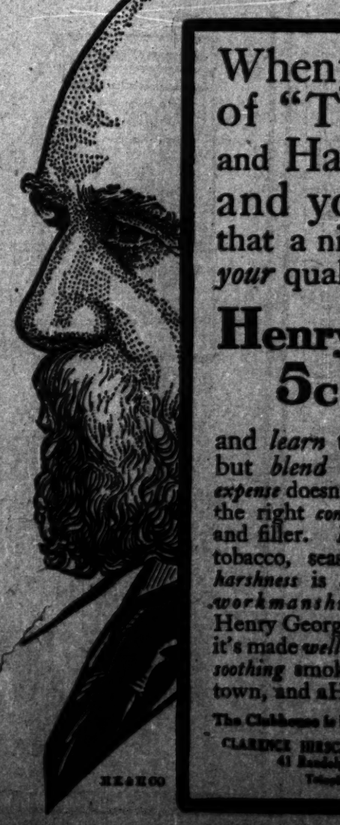
Willing to Let Champion Dictate.

"In the thirteen years that I have been fighting I have not been afraid to meet men in the lightweight division. I have fought every one who has challenged me for the lightweight title. I have fought on the level, have always given the public the fighter's worth, and I am not through yet, for I firmly believe there are a few good fights left in me. If I can beat some of the challengers for the title I believe I will be entitled to a return match with Wolgast, and I will let him dictate his own terms, the same as I did when I was champion and I will bet him the three ways that I mentioned.

"The fight was one of the hardest and fiercest I ever had. Wolgast bored in continually, and he took a great amount of body punishment. I thought I had him in the twentieth round when they were congratulating me when I left the ring, but the only thing I had into my punches in the next round I might have beaten him, but I allowed him to spar and stall instead of going after him. When the fight was stopped I was able to go on, and I would have finished him surely. I was tired and weak, and I thought I could rest for a round or two and a little and allowing him to do the work I could gain enough strength to deliver a knockout blow. I have no criticism to offer about the decision, and in the tentative agreement I have with Thompson we agreed upon Smith as the third man."

Bat's Father Meets Him.

The Battler's father was the only Hagerstock representative to greet the defeated champion when he stepped off the train yesterday morning. Nat said his father took the defeat keenly, but still has confidence in the ability of his son to come back and regain the title. But asserted he would go out to Hagewisch today and cheer up his townspeople.



Whenyou'retired of "Tom, Dick and Harry"brands and you're *sure* that a nickel *can't* buy *your* quality, try a

Henry George 5c Cigar

and *learn* that it isn't *price* but *blend* that *counts*—that *expense* doesn't produce *flavor*, but the right *combination* of wrapper and filler. *Ripe* as *well* as *right* tobacco, seasoned until all the *harshness* is *aged* out, and with *workmanship* to *match*. The Henry George makes *good* because it's made *well*—it's a mild, mellow, *soothing* smoke. In every *case* in town, and aHead in *every* case.

The Clubhouse is handed—the Perfecto is not

CLARENCE HERSCHORN & CO., Distributors
41 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Central 4483

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BIG GAIN SHOWN IN GAS CO. EARNINGS

7 Per Cent Dividend Under 85 Cent Rate; Higher than When $1 Was Charged.

MAY GO DOWN TO 75 CENTS

City to Make Demand When Contract with People's Concern Expires in February, 1911.

BY HECTOR.

The five year contract between the People's Gas company and the city of Chicago making 85 cents the minimum price for gas will expire in February, 1911. The company has, therefore, one year in which to prepare for the making of another contract.

In the meantime the position of People's Gas stock becomes a matter of interest to a great many investors in and about Chicago. The number of stockholders here doubled in 1907 and 1908 when People's Gas stock dropped to 70¾. It is now paying 7 per cent and selling around 110. It is paying 7 per cent on an 85c gas rate as against $1 gas prior to 1906 and a dividend of 6 per cent, though, of course, more than 6 per cent was earned on the stock.

It is now a question of figuring on what further reduction there will be in the price of gas next year and whether a reduction to, say, 75c a 1,000 will not be asked by the city. The company will recall that its arguments in 1906 against a reduction to 85c have not been borne out, inasmuch as the stock is paying a higher rate of dividends and its gross earnings are the largest in the history of the company. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1909, the gross business was $14,561,588, and the earnings applicable to the stock, after all charges, were equal to 8.89 per cent.

Increase in Gross and Net Earnings.

There has been, in fact, a steady increase in both the gross earnings and the net earnings from operation since 1900, although the price of gas 85c against a price charge of $1.00. From what is becoming the public viewpoint of a fair return, the gas company is in a position to make a further concession in the price of gas, and if experience be a guide continue to enjoy large earnings and profits for the shareholders.

Taking the company's figures for eight years, beginning with 1902, some interesting comparisons are shown. From 1902 to 1905, inclusive, the price of gas was $1.00. The average operating ratio or percentage of cost of production to gross income was 53.9 per cent. In one year, 1904, it was as low as 52.7 per cent. In 1906 it touched 54.3 per cent. The average, however, was as indicated.

For the four years, from 1906 to 1909, inclusive, the period of 85c gas, the percentage of operating expenses to gross receipts was 59.2 per cent. This average compared with 53.9 per cent under $1.00 gas, an increase under 85c as of 5.2 points in operating cost, or 9.6 per cent. It appears, therefore, that a difference of 15c in the cost of gas to the consumer increased the percentage of operating cost 9.6 per cent.

Again, the gross earnings for the four year period, beginning with 1902, were $47,211,661. For the four years under 85c gas the gross earnings have been $53,126,970. The net earnings from operation, made an exactly opposite showing. For the four years under $1.00 gas they were $24,490,009, while under 85c gas they were $21,638,818.

Table Showing Earnings and Expenses.

The following table shows the course of earnings and operating expenses during four years at $1.00 gas and the last four years at 85c gas:

UNDER $1 GAS.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Operating expenses.	Operating ratio, pct.	Net from operation.
1902	$11,610,044	$ 6,013,521	51.4	$ 5,596,509
1903	11,984,900	6,440,352	53.8	5,440,362
1904	12,014,085	6,335,821	52.7	5,676,421
1905	13,284,983	6,755,734	50.8	6,978,084
Totals.	$47,211,661	$25,446,178	53.9	$24,490,009
Average, 4 years.	11,802,915	6,362,044	53.9	6,124,992

UNDER 85 CENT GAS.

1906	$21,690,044	$ 9,787,303	59.1	$ 4,892,741
1907	13,146,868	7,975,626	60.6	5,172,241
1908	13,739,970	8,222,695	59.8	5,516,345
1909	14,561,588	8,504,960	58.4	6,056,361
Totals.	$63,138,970	$34,488,150	59.2	$21,638,848
Average, 4 years.	13,281,742	7,872,037	59.2	5,409,579

Operating Ratio Would Go Up.

Now, should the price of gas be reduced to 75c, the operating ratio would of necessity increase as it did under the previous reduction. It is reasonably certain that the net from operation would be such for a year or two at least that the company would be hardly able to pay 7 per cent on the stock. A reduction of 10c per 1,000 cubic feet in the price of gas would mean a reduction in gross receipts, expressed in percentage, of 11.77 per cent.

Taking the figures of last year, a reduction of 11.77 per cent would be equal to $1,713,868. This would leave net from operation, $4,343,-094. Then should interest charges and depreciation be the same the net applicable to the stock would be $1,401,206, or 4 per cent on the outstanding $35,000,000 capital stock.

A reduction of 5c on the price of gas on the gross receipts of 1909 would work out $2,205,-005 for stock, or 6.28 per cent on the capital.

It is understood in these figures that the company's income is not wholly derived from the sale of gas, though the percentage of income from other sources is relatively small. It is also recognized that cheaper gas will mean increased consumption, just as the records of earnings indicate. The figures are presented merely to suggest in a way how a further reduction in the price of gas may affect income.

Reduction in Dividend Rate.

There is another feature of much interest, so far as the market price for People's Gas stock is concerned. A reduction in the price of gas to the consumer would lead, logically, to a reduction in the dividend rate, and a reduction in the dividend rate would be of a certainty followed by lower prices for the stock. Experience seems to warrant a strong presumption that not only will the price of gas be reduced but that the dividend will also be lowered and the People's Gas stock declined.

In 1906, when the price of gas was reduced from $1.00 to 85c, the company was paying 6 per cent. It had been paying this rate for a number of years, but following the reduction to 85c the dividend was cut to 5 per cent.

The price of People's Gas stock began working lower in 1905, when the high price was 115¾. Prior to final action by the city council in 1906 the stock worked as low as 97¼. Then came the cut in the dividend rate to 5 per cent and People's Gas stock went to 88. In 1907 the price fell to 70¾, but that was the year of the panic and the price bore no relation to ordinary business conditions. The dividend, however, was in 1907 advanced to 6 per cent, and in 1909 it was raised to 7 per cent. The price of the stock advanced to 120. It is now around 110, and selling but little higher than it averaged on the 6 per cent dividend basis. This price may be regarded as meaning a great deal, the dividend rate considered.

Wall Street Interested in Stock.

Wall street always has taken a large speculative interest in People's Gas shares. If there should be a repetition of previous experience then there may be expected to be heavy sales of People's Gas prior to an agreement with the city. Then if there follows a reduction in the price of gas there can be no doubt what will happen to the stock, and as soon as the deal is over a recovery in prices may be looked for.

Among the local political contingent already may be heard forebodings. It is asserted that more difficulty will be experienced in reaching terms with the city in 1911 than was experienced in 1906.

The controller of the currency has completed an abstract of the condition of the national banks of the country on Jan. 31, 1910. The figures reflect a large expansion in business compared with one year ago, for there is shown an increase in loans of $800,000,000.

Individual deposits increased in the same period $491,152,277. The controller's report covers for Jan. 31, 1910, 7,045 banks. This compares with 6,887 on Feb. 5, 1909.

Report Shows the Comparisons.

The appended reports cover comparisons with February, 1909, and Nov. 10, 1909, and Jan. 31, 1910:

	Increases since— Nov. 10, '09.	Feb. 5, '09.
Loans and discounts..$	60,715,800	$ 286,784,527
United States bonds..	7,874,610	13,202,940
Due from nat'l banks, state banks, and bankers and reserve agents	*20,529,028	*17,667,425
Specie	21,844,057	*3,004,510
Legal tenders	*3,625,603	*22,535,503
Capital stock	6,161,422	22,463,367
Surp. and other profits	*6,575,712	46,971,346
Circulation	*902,563	52,164,088
Due to national banks and state bankers..	80,357,613	*66,071,792
Individual deposits..	70,202,256	491,152,277
U. S. gov't deposits..	*634,298	*61,536,603
Bills payable and rediscounts	*9,717,974	9,356,600
Total resources..$	129,125,972	$ 569,234,156

*Decrease.

RESOURCES.

	Jan. 31, '10.	Nov. 10, '09.	Feb. 5, '09.
Loans and discounts..	$3,220,508,676	$3,148,787,503	$3,148,787,503
Overdrafts	54,027,807	41,907,804	41,907,804
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	678,231,850	676,149,300	676,149,300
U. S. deposits	40,620,840	27,904,500	27,904,500
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	10,696,917	18,081,500	18,081,500
U. S. bonds on hand	16,708,500	18,580,110	18,580,110
Premium on U. S. bonds	11,991,325	13,351,845	13,351,845
Bonds, securities, etc.	845,007,676	870,360,125	870,360,125
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	207,997,628	204,474,067	204,474,067
Other real estate	21,911,983	21,600,256	21,600,256
Due from nat'l banks not reserve agents	401,329,230	489,809,750	489,809,750
Due from state banks and bankers	153,911,847	156,161,012	156,161,012
Due from approved reserve agents	707,434,040	669,519,965	669,519,965
Check's and other items	44,184,877	32,761,913	32,761,913
Exchange for clearing house	407,440,228	327,804,667	327,804,667
Bills of nat'l banks	40,320,226	40,069,708	40,069,708
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	2,964,618	2,966,630	2,966,630
Specie	660,976,716	628,864,659	628,864,659
Legal tender notes	172,400,153	176,026,079	176,026,079
5% redemption fund..	32,400,402	32,746,543	32,746,543
Due from U. S. treas..	6,842,815	6,135,600	6,135,600
Totals	$9,730,518,626	$9,501,394,663	$9,501,394,663

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid....	$ 969,124,896	$ 955,953,473	$ 955,953,473
Surplus	610,628,371	603,346,750	603,346,750
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes..	199,342,084	222,409,437	222,409,437
National bank notes outstanding	897,501,134	866,893,997	866,893,997
State bank notes outstanding	30,392	30,392	30,392
Due other nat'l banks	902,874,290	943,240,300	943,240,300
Due state banks and bankers	480,904,046	474,998,385	474,998,385
Due trust companies and savings banks..	473,010,897	420,577,180	420,577,180
Due approved reserve agents	40,719,786	48,144,289	48,144,289
Dividends unpaid....	2,698,722	1,168,416	1,168,416
Individual deposits..	5,190,859,219	5,120,442,903	5,120,442,903
U. S. deposits	58,247,717	58,857,848	58,857,848
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	12,866,067	12,510,175	12,510,175
Funds borrowed	34,949,910	35,145,130	35,145,130
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,356,128	8,929,363	8,929,363
Bills payable	27,718,164	24,862,012	24,862,012
Reserved for taxes	5,523,027	5,004,478	5,004,478
Liabilities other than above stated	2,868,904	2,881,065	2,881,065
Totals	$9,730,518,626	$9,501,394,663	$9,501,394,663
Percentage reserve	21.47	21.31	21.31

Local Bank Share Market.

The market for local bank stocks last week was again dull, with the exception of the activity for a day or two in National City and Hamilton National shares. At the end of the week there was some buying in Central Trust stock, which advanced the quotation three points.

NATIONAL BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.	Book value.
Commercial National bank	226	232	190
Continental National bank	270	280	271
Corn Exchange National bank	450	465	271
Drovers' Deposit National bank	220	225	167
First National bank	450	475	276
First Nat'l Bank of Englewood	250	260	252
Fort Dearborn National bank	130	135	117
Hamilton National bank	129	140	138
Live Stock Exchange Nat'l bank	240	245	246
Monroe Nat'l bank	150	160	122
National Bank of the Republic	200	215	164
National City bank	215	222	134
National Produce bank	134	140	120
Prairie National bank	150		126

STATE BANKS.

Central Trust Company of Illinois	158	161	140
Chicago Savings bank	165	175	160
Colonial Trust and Savings bank	109	110	186
Drexel State bank	105	110	111
Drovers' Trust and Deposit bank	112	115	102
Englewood State bank	112	113	116
Harris Trust and Savings bank	310		197
Hibernian Banking Association	220	230	267
Illinois Trust and Savings bank	505	510	267
Kenwood Trust and Savings bank	127	135	128
Lake View Trust and Sav. bank	125	130	134
Merchants Loan and Trust Co.	428	431	383
Metropolitan Trust and Sav. bank	120	125	134
Northern Trust company	325	330	218
North Avenue State bank	137	141	133
North Side State bank	135		137
Northwest State bank	110	114	104
Northwestern Trust and Sav. bank	135	145	121
People Stockyards State bank	152	162	127
Prairie State bank	200	205	106
Railway Exchange bank	215		158
Security bank	165	175	153
Sheridan Trust and Sav. bank	110	114	112
South Chicago Savings bank	138	141	141
State Bank of Chicago	205	215	207
Stockyards Savings bank	220	230	170
Union bank	208	213	180
Union Trust company	200		180
Western Trust and Sav. bank	158	160	121
West Side Trust and Savings bank	120		121
Woodlawn Trust and Sav. bank	120	140	121

STUDENTS TO FILE PROTEST AGAINST FACULTY RULING?

Fraternity Men at Northwestern Perturbed by Edict Restricting Social Events at the University.

Doubt was expressed by members of the Greek letter societies at Northwestern university yesterday that the fraternity men would submit to the faculty rules governing social events at the Evanston school.

No formal protest has been made by the fraternities to the edict of the faculty, but a fraternity council has been called for tomorrow night at which time the subject will be discussed and probably a protest will be drawn up and presented to the faculty social committee.

The requirement that all dancing parties be held in the new gymnasium, unless otherwise specified by the faculty, seems to be the rule that has caused most perturbation among the fraternity men. The gymnasium is not completed and the students fear it will not be finished in time for the social events which are given during April and May. The limitation in the number of the events and the restriction to the gymnasium of parties of less than forty undergraduates seems to be other obstacles in the way of the students' wishes for their social entertainments.

The object of the new code for the social events at the university, according to Prof. Clark, was to do away with the extravagance by undergraduates in their parties.

SPURN MONEY FROM BULLFIGHT

Anti-Cruelty Leaders of Madrid Failed to Organize, Says Artist Alson S. Clark.

A bullfight to raise funds to found an anti-cruelty society in Madrid helped instead to break up the movement in Spain, according to Alson S. Clark, Chicago artist, who recently returned from a year in the Spanish provinces.

"The humane society was started by the wives of the diplomats in Madrid," said Mr. Clark yesterday, "headed by Mrs. William Miller Collier, wife of the American minister. The Spanish women took to the idea with enthusiasm and proposed a bullfight to raise the money. After the fight none of the anti-cruelty society promoters could be found. The money was used to establish a cot in a children's hospital. Anti-cruelty societies are unheard of in Spain, perhaps because Spaniards are not cruel to animals."

An exhibition of Mr. Clark's Spanish paintings will be opened at O'Brien's art gallery tomorrow.

GIRL FALLS FROM REAR PORCH.

Five Year Old Rose Cohen Probably Fatally Injured by Drop of Forty Feet.

Rose Cohen, 5 years old, 726 Liberty street, probably was fatally injured yesterday afternoon when she fell from the third floor porch in the rear of 1715 West Taylor street.

The child's skull was fractured and she was internally injured. She was taken to the county hospital, where physicians said there was little hope for the girl's life.

She had gone with her father to the home of relatives, and went out on the back porch to play. She had been there only a few minutes before she fell backward down a small flight of stairs through a hand railing and to the ground forty feet below.

CROP ADVICES RULE WHEAT

Bad Reports from Southwest Induce Heavy Buying of July.

CORN FUTURES ARE DRAGGY.

Weak Cash Market Chief Factor; Hog Products Again Work Higher.

Crop damage news of sensational character, while not generally believed by the trade, was influential in boosting the new crop wheat futures to the highest point of the season last week. May was draggy and closed the week only ⅝@⅞c higher, while July was up 2¾@2¾c and September 3¼@3⅜c. Admitting that it was too early to tell definitely whether or not there had been injury to the plant of consequence, the local professionals were more concerned over the appearance of buying orders of large proportions accompanying the crop reports. Ordinarily the trade is flooded with damage reports without any substantial backing in the way of buying, but not since the green bug year has there been the country buying on crop scare that has been seen recently.

Patten Friendly to Bull Side.

Recently James A. Patten has advised the purchase of the July and September wheat deliveries, and there is little question but that his open espousal of the bull side has been influential in bringing new buying into the market. The speculative public is usually ready to follow his leadership in the wheat market. Big wire houses in general have picked up substantial lines of wheat and offerings have been light at times.

A significant feature Saturday was the purchase of all the No. 1 northern wheat held by T. H. Waterman to J. S. Templeton, a local wheat handler, who was presumed to be acting for millers. It was the general supposition that the wheat was for outside mills, although local concerns may have part of it. The purchase, it is for mills as supposed, would indicate that the big milling interests both in the winter wheat and spring wheat sections are bent on controlling the supply of cash stuff in all markets. Most of the mills are bullish and the fact that they control the actual wheat makes the position of the shorts in May a little ticklish.

Crop News Is Bullish.

Crop news all through the week was bullish enough to satisfy the inner longings of the most fastidious bull. Kansas sent a daily quota of calamitous advices, and Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Illinois were not far behind. A few conservative reports struggled to receive notice, but the trade was more anxious for those from the crop killers. Recent weather conditions have not been favorable for wheat where it has been exposed, owing to the low temperatures following abnormally mild weather. Light snows afforded partial protection to the crop late in the week in some sections, but there was no letup in the steady stream of crop reports which came from the largest houses in the southwest.

The added bullish incentive of a crop scare bids fair to turn the speculative tide again in favor of holders. Cash wheat is tied up by the mills, and while receipts have been liberal in all directions except at Chicago, stocks do not accumulate rapidly, and the visible supply is comparatively small. The result is that practically every sale of May wheat is a short sale. Bears succeed in depressing prices just so long as they continue selling, but when they attempt to replace their wheat it is found to have disappeared. Pit conditions and local conditions governing the trade favor the bulls decidedly, and even without the crop news as a help sharp rallies have ensued.

Flour Trade Is Quiet.

The flour trade is quieter and several mills in the northwest have shut down owing to the slow shipping directions. Jobbers are fairly well supplied and the situation from a milling standpoint does not look particularly bullish. Buyers are not inquiring freely either in the spring wheat or winter wheat markets, and interior reports indicate that mills have fair supplies. Soft wheat premiums have shown a tendency to weaken recently, but supplies on sale have increased only moderately.

World's shipments continue on a liberal scale and the foreign markets do not sympathize with domestic quotations to any extent either up or down. Prices are so far out of line from an export standpoint that Liverpool quotations are not much of a factor. Liverpool May wheat, in fact, is but slightly higher than Chicago May. Supplies abroad are liberal, with no indications of any material let up in exports from the big producing countries for some time.

Lower Trend in Corn.

The demoralized state of the cash market has been responsible for a lower trend of values in corn. Wide discounts for the cash article as compared to the futures on account of the high percentage of moisture in the corn and the poor shipping demand as a result have encouraged free selling both by local bears and by country longs. At the end of the week prices were ¼@⅝c to 1c lower, the heaviest pressure being on the May. Trade has been inclined to dwindle a little and outside interest has been lighter than for some time.

Bulls in this cereal are discouraged at the action of the market, but are confident of much higher prices. Present values, it is maintained, discount the cash situation, as it is held that had it not been for the depressing effect of the slump in cash stuff futures would now be on a 10c higher level. Compared to other cereals from a feeding standpoint, and to meats and other commodities, corn is certainly not high, but with accumulating stocks at all the leading distributing points, and a slow consumptive demand, the bear features of the situation are at the present time more prominent.

Stocks of corn at Chicago are the largest in many years, Baltimore and eastern points have large stocks, Kansas City has about the largest supply on record, and Omaha is credited with having a big accumulation.

Dull, featureless sessions have been the rule in oats, prices in a general way following the course of corn and wheat. Trade has dwindled to small proportions and new incentives appear to be needed in order to stimulate outside interest. Receipts have been fairly liberal and the shipping demand has been fair, supply and demand being about on an even basis. Country offerings are expected to continue liberal. Spreaders are buying corn and selling oats.

Big Jump in Product Values.

Notwithstanding the fact that profit taking in provisions has been on an enormous scale from time to time the last week, final quotations on Saturday were about the highest reached so far, with no indications of anything to check the advance in sight. For the week pork gained 50@55c; lard, 32½@37¼c; and ribs, 32½c. These advances on top of the previous upturns indicated the strong legitimate situation, based on the actual scarcity of hogs in the country. Cash product keeps pace with the futures, but there is at the present time a loss in packing, it is said, of about $1.00 a hog.

Many traders have felt that a reaction in values was due on account of the pronounced advances recently and also because the chief holders appeared willing to unload on the upturns. Receipts of hogs in the west for the week were 360,100, compared to 394,000 a year ago. At the yards the top price for hogs touched $9.77½ and this was a big factor in the market. Cudahy interests were again on the buying side late in the week and were believed to be reinstating some of the product sold out early.

Range of Prices for the Week.

WHEAT.

	Feb. 19.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.
May	1.14-¼	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14¼	1.18
July	1.04⅝	1.07⅝	1.04⅜	1.07⅝-¾	1.04⅝-⅞
Sept	1.00¾-⅞	1.03⅞	1.00	1.03⅝-¾	98⅝

CORN.

May	60⅝	60⅝	60¼-⅜	62⅜	64½
July	67⅜-½	67⅝	66⅞	67¾	69⅜-½
Sept	67⅜-½	67⅝	66⅞	67⅝	69¼

OATS.

May	41¾-⅞	41⅞-¾	41⅜-½	41-¼	52¼
July	41¾	41⅞	41¼	41¼-⅜	49⅞
Sept	41¾	41⅞	41½	41¾	49⅞

MESS PORK.

May	Miss. etc	24.20	23.62	24.20	17.10
July		23.77½	23.65	24.20	17.15

LARD.

May		13.22	13.07½	13.22½	9.72½
July		12.70	12.57½	12.67½	9.55

SHORT RIBS.

May	12.45	12.62½	12.45	12.57½	9.55
July	12.45¼	12.60	12.42½	12.55	9.50

Primary receipts— Wheat. Corn. Oats.

Last week	2,866,000	4,754,464	2,022,000
Previous week	3,664,000	4,164,000	2,420,000
Last year	1,260,480	3,551,600	1,620,900

Primary shipments—

Last week	1,055,072	2,966,936	2,268,301
Previous week	1,267,027	3,114,200	2,624,024
Last year	1,756,500	2,002,544	2,152,380

Clearances—

Last week	334,992	730,162	18,167
Previous week	815,424	1,052,363	1,460
Last year	471,936	966,052	17,023

Trade in Wholesale Lines.

Although unsettled weather conditions had an adverse influence on wholesale trade operations last week, manufacturers thought they could see a promise of better things in the action of the iron and steel trade, and merchants appeared satisfied with the progress they were making in distributing seasonable and advanced merchandise.

Attendance of buyers in the wholesale markets for dry goods, clothing, footwear, furniture, and food products was fully up to expectations and the volume of business transacted in these commodities was in excess of last year's at this time. Prices were held at a firm level, and the sentiment that leading commodities were priced low enough to be safe seemed to be becoming more general.

Transportation service, although still deficient, showed improvement and jobbers had an opportunity to fill orders which had been held back on account of insufficient supplies. Stocks of leading items in groceries and dry goods were of limited proportions, and advices from producing centers indicated that additional supplies were not to be had excepting at an increased cost.

Contracts released during the week included some 55,000 tons of heavy section rails, booked by one corporation, and miscellaneous orders for 8,000 tons by another. Booking of pig iron, wire, and minor metals made a fair exhibit, and forges, car shops, and foundries were well supplied with work. There are also many large contracts for structural steel pending, and the trade is confident of continued activity until late spring at least.

Seasonable activity was seen in the lumber market and dealers had little opportunity to accumulate stocks in their yards, as receipts failed to come up to last year's volume. Hardwoods were held with confidence at higher prices and certain qualities were difficult to obtain. Hides were held at weak prices, but there was no sign of weakness in the market for leather, and the leather working trade reported many orders on hand.

INCREASE IN OUR IMPORTS.

Statistics of Department of Commerce and Labor Show Gain Over January a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Statistics of the department of commerce and labor show that of the $133,666,000 worth of imports of the United States in the month of January, 1910, $26,000,000 was foodstuffs, $51,000,000 crude manufacturing material, $25,000,000 manufactures for further use in manufacturing, and about $30,000,000 manufactures ready for consumption. Each of these groups shows an increase over the imports for the corresponding month of 1909.

Antimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—ANTIMONY—Depression in the market, owing to continued offerings of the cheaper brands, continues to restrict business in general. Prices are $8.50 for Cookson's, $8.25@8.37½ for Hallett's, and $7.87½@7.62½ for ordinary brands. The London market is quoted at £30 10s for Hallett's and £30 for ordinary brands.

MUSHROOM ATHLETIC CLUBS UNDER BAN OF THE POLICE.

Death of One Boxer and Serious Injury to Another Causes Order to Discontinue the Prize Fights.

"Athletic" clubs which promote prize fights are objects of Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler's disapproval and will be driven out of the city, he said yesterday, if they do not eliminate boxing bouts in their entertainments.

An affair in which two young men took part Saturday night in the rooms of the Roanoke Athletic club at 2000 Robey street, and which resulted in the serious injury of one of the participants, is the immediate cause of the assistant chief's action.

Only a short time ago a young boxer was killed as the result of blows he received in a "boxing exhibition." The other participant was charged by the coroner's jury with the killing of his opponent.

Five men have been arrested by the police of the Twenty-fourth precinct station as a result of the injury received Saturday night by Edward W. Doyle, 21 years old, 2010 Hastings street, one of the members of the Roanoke club. Four of the members were booked on the charge of disorderly conduct and a fifth, Patrick Mason, Doyle's opponent in the bout, is held to await the outcome of Doyle's injury.

PLEAD FOR U. S. AID FOR COLLEGE

Chicago Alumni of George Washington Start a Campaign of Education.

Chicago alumni of George Washington university have started a campaign of education to counteract the opposition, headed by President Edmund James of the University of Illinois, to a federal appropriation for the institution located in the District of Columbia, formerly known as Columbian university. Albert C. Gaw, class of 1906, of 3010 Evanston avenue, is in charge of the movement here.

The principal objection is that it is a sectarian institution. Mr. Gaw has prepared a statement showing that while the university had Baptist affiliations years ago, those were severed when the college was reorganized.

"The American university, the Catholic university, and Georgetown all are sectarian," said Mr. Gaw. "Parents in the district are entitled to a nonsectarian university to which they may send their children and George Washington is the only one eligible."

FLEE BY WAY OF FIRE ESCAPE.

Several Men and Women Avoid Arrest When Police Make Raid on La Plant Hotel.

Several men and women avoided arrest by climbing down a fire escape in the rear of the La Plant hotel early yesterday morning.

Detectives acting upon instructions of Inspector Nicholas Hunt of the Desplaines street station raided the hotel at 1803 West Van Buren street, arresting twenty-one men and women. Herman Frichtnecht and his wife were charged with being the keepers of a disorderly hotel.

The raid followed complaints made by neighbors.

STOCKS LACK BUYING DEMAND

Last Week's Market Similar to That Just Preceding.

TONE IS STRONG, HOWEVER.

Continued Firmness in Foreign Exchange Is a Feature.

[NEW YORK TIMES FINANCIAL LEADER.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—In its main characteristic last week's securities market resembled closely that of the preceding week. There was lacking any strong indicements of a general kind to buy stocks. As is usually the case under the circumstances trading fell away and fluctuations of prices were comparatively narrow.

If it was necessary to draw deductions from the market's behavior throughout the week, which shortened the course by the holiday, they would narrow down presumably to the simple statement of the fundamental strength exhibited by the market. The basis of such strength under technically adverse conditions was discoverable once more in the greater degree of cheerfulness displayed by the financial community over the so-called Washington situation and the absence of any real symptoms of waning prosperity in the business world.

Continued firmness in foreign exchange without exportations of gold, a firmer tone to the demand money market, an excellent report from the controller's office on the condition of the national banks and abroad of the continued ease and strong showings by the great central banks were the week's money market features.

NEW YORK WEEKLY STOCK RANGE.

Stock.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chalmers	400	12¾	12¾	12	12
Do pfd.	100	41	41	41	41
Amal. Copper	82,000	78	78	75¾	76⅜
Am. Beet Sugar	2,500	28¾	29¾	27¾	27⅞
Am. Can	1,600	12½	13	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	1,500	76¾	77	75¾	75¾
Am. Car Fdy	6,000	62¾	64	62	63
Am. Cotton Oil	2,400	65	66	64¾	65¾
Am. Hide & Leath.	900	7	8	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	1,200	40¼	40¾	39¾	40
Am. Ice Securities	800	23¾	24¼	23¾	24
Am. Locomotive	2,700	51	51⅝	50	50¾
Am. Malt	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Do pfd	1,700	44¾	45	44	44¾
Am. Smelting	37,400	92¾	94¾	87¾	93
Do pfd	1,100	108	108½	107¾	107¾
Am. Sugar	900	125¾	126¾	122	125
Am. Tel. & Tel	43,700	137¾	143¾	135¾	140½
Am. Tobacco	400	94	94	93	93½
Am. Woolen	1,900	37¼	38	37	37¾
Anaconda	5,800	49¾	50½	49¾	49¾
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	3,600	102¾	103	101¾	102
Atchison	54,700	155¾	156¾	155	155
Do pfd	3,300	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼
At. Coast Line	1,000	135¾	136	135¾	135¾
Balt. & Ohio	7,400	112	112¾	111¾	112
Do pfd	100	93	93	93	93
Beth. Steel	1,800	21¼	21¼	21	21
Do pfd	200	87	89	87	89
B. R. Transit	46,000

RELIGIOUS VIEWS CAUSE OF DISCORD

M.M.Mangasarian's Teachings May Cause His Being Denied Use of Orchestra Hall.

NEW LEASE IS REFUSED.

Lecturer Questions Whether Directors of Building Are Giving Fair Play.

Ouster from Orchestra hall because of his "rationalist" religious views threatens M. M. Mangasarian and his followers. The situation was told by Mr. Mangasarian himself yesterday as a preface to his usual Sunday lecture.

The one year lease under which gatherings of the Independent Religious society have been held weekly at Orchestra hall since it was completed about five years ago will expire June 1. When officers of the society approached F. J. Wessels, treasurer of the Orchestra association and manager of the building, with regard to a renewal of the lease for another year, they were informed that opposition had developed among the directors and that the lease would be refused. They further learned, it is reported, that the resolution to bar Mr. Mangasarian had been introduced by Byron Lathrop, president of the association, and that it had been adopted by the directors.

Object to His Teachings.

"Some of the directors object to Mr. Mangasarian's teachings," was the answer to a query as to the reason for the action.

Efforts were then made to open the subject with Mr. Lathrop, but he referred his visitors back to Mr. Wessels. The former, however, last night confirmed the report that the board of directors had decided to deny the hall to the Mangasarians after June 1.

"Objections have been raised by friends and patrons of the Thomas orchestra," said Mr. Lathrop, "to continued use of the hall by the society of which Mr. Mangasarian is the head, on the ground that his teachings are at variance with those of the established churches. It seemed best, therefore, for the interests of the institution that we not renew the lease, and the directors acted accordingly."

Society Wishes to Remain.

The society does not wish to move from Orchestra hall unless compelled to do so. This was made plain by Mr. Mangasarian in his address, in which he stated that no other auditorium capable of containing more than half the usual audience could be obtained.

"If I am not mistaken," he said, preliminary to his lecture, "this hall was built for public purposes. Many of the people who sympathize with our platform contributed toward the building of the hall. But for our society it would have remained vacant Sunday mornings during the last five years. By our efforts it has been filled every Sunday with people of this city and the visitors in our midst. Legally they have the right to put us out, but morally, since we are helping to fulfill the very object for which it was built, do you not think we deserve fairer treatment than is going to be accorded us?

"Some people think this is a case of persecution, but I will not think so until I have all the facts in hand."

DOCTORS ASK UNIFORM LAWS IN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Bills to Be Outlined at Meeting Today of the American Medical Association Council.

Uniformity of the laws governing the practice of medicine and the requirements for entrance into that profession will be recommended at the sixth annual conference of the educational council of the American Medical association, which will meet today at the Congress hotel. The session will last three days, and will be attended by delegates from every state in the union.

Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the council, will preside at the conference, and addresses will be made by some of the leading physicians of the country.

"The main purpose of the conference," Dr. Bevan said, "will be to discuss the differences that exist in the license requirements of the several states, and to seek to eliminate the objectionable features that are known to exist in some of the commonwealths.

"We expect to outline a number of proposed legislative bills designed to bring the states together in the matter of physicians' examinations, and the control of medical practice generally. At present there is a lack of harmony that results in confusion when attempts are made to compare vital statistics of the several states. For this reason the lessons that should go with these statistics are lost, and members of the profession are left at sea on questions that should be easily ascertained."

Many Chicago physicians, while not actively interested in the conference, will attend the sessions. Dr. G. W. Webster, who will represent the Illinois state board of health, said yesterday he hoped a vast amount of good could be accomplished by the conference, and that physicians all over the country are awaiting its deliberations.

"For a long time physicians have felt the necessity of getting together on a great many points that now separate the states. The conference will seek to standardize the control of the practice. The meeting will have an immense educational benefit, not only to those who attend, but to physicians all over the country."

Among the speakers will be Dr. Bevan, President H. S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation; E. E. Brown, United States commissioner of education; Dr. Victo Vaughn, dean of the medical school of the University of Michigan; and President J. G. Schurman of Cornell university.

ROE GIVES CHURCHES ADVICE.

Each One Should Maintain Settlement House for Girls, Asserts the Prosecutor of Panders.

Churches were urged to give more attention to social problems by Clifford G. Roe in an address last night in Willard Methodist church.

"Every church should maintain a settlement house, where girls may be warned against the dangers that exist," he said. "These settlements should provide wholesome amusement, and should serve as homes, where girls who have no real homes of their own may obtain friends. The churches have no higher duty than this.

In the morning Mr. Roe spoke to a union meeting in Aurora. On Wednesday he is to address a conference at the Chicago Woman's club, where a circular letter to all woman's clubs in the county will be drawn up, urging codperation in fighting panders.

SHERIFF WILL NAME DATE.

To Tell W. C. T. U. Today When He Will Receive Its Anti-Vice Delegation.

Sheriff Strassheim today will fix a date when the delegation from the Cook County W. C. T. U. will be welcome to present their demand that he close Chicago's resorts.

Mr. Strassheim has been ill for the last week, but was so much improved yesterday that he said he probably would be able to resume his duties today. One of the first matters to be taken up, he said, would be a reply to the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Emily Hill, president of the organization, said the plans for a march of women upon the sheriff's office, since Mayor Busse had failed them, would be carried out as soon as a meeting with the sheriff could be arranged.

Sings at Cambrian Society Musical.

MISS GERTRUDE CONSUELO BATES

The fifty-seventh annual concert of the Cambrian Benevolent society will be held tomorrow evening at the association auditorium, 153 La Salle street. All the Welsh people in Chicago usually attend these entertainments.

An elaborate musical program has been arranged. Among those to appear will be Mme. Gwennie Williams Evans of the Royal Musical academy, Miss Helen Protheroe, vocalist, and Miss Gertrude Consuelo Bates, violin and piano player.

John H. Parfet and Isaac Lloyd will sing Welsh songs. The St. David's day oration will be delivered by the Rev. J. S. Ladd Thomas.

EXALTS ZOLA AS REFORMER

Prof. Foster Praises Novelist's Attack on Ecclesiasticism.

POINTS TO A NEW GOSPEL.

Faith Healing Cults Are Criticised by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

"Zola's reckoning with the Church," was the subject of a sermon in Third Unitarian church by Prof. George B. Foster of the University of Chicago.

"In France every powerful personality," he said, "must still reckon with the church. And so Zola, too, had to reckon with the church to make room for a free life in spirit and in truth. And this reckoning is symptomatic of the religion of all modern men. This reckoning is so thorough, so comprehensive, so important because the whole indictment against the church voices itself in this one man Zola in modern France.

"In Paris he heard the awful pathetic cry for earthly righteousness as the people turned their backs from the old ecclesiastical faith in neighbor love and declared war against the charity upon which they could not live. Zola demolishes at the same time the dream of all church reformers who would heal the sufferings of the present by the past.

Problem of Church and State.

"Therefore the great social war which is waging in France today, war against ecclesiastical education of the youth, against the self-glorification of the church through the state, against the ecclesiastical care of the poor and the sick is only a forestage of the further development of French social life.

"Separation of church and state—so runs the formula in which the modern continental consciousness expresses the goal of this development. But the formula means far more than the mass of its adherents seem to think. It means also that the state shall not be a church, a secularly organized church, a secular copy of the church. No more such narcotic of pain, no more folly of authority, no more hypocrisy and unrighteousness of the church in the disguise of state! It signifies a new gospel which Zola outlined, toward which all modern people are working, a gospel still to be written, still to be lived."

Criticises the Faith Healers.

In the course of his sermon in the First Congregational church, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett said:

"Many of the present day cults, which include various forms of faith healing, as well as socialism, base their claims on the teachings of Jesus Christ. But a careful reading of the sixth chapter of John shows conclusively that these claims have no foundation in fact.

"Conditions of bodily comfort are improving every day, largely owing to the better knowledge of the body and what is good and bad for it; and particularly through scientific discovery. But all earthly conditions are temporal, and for a short time. The eternal condition concerns the soul.

"Those who go into so-called religion for the body's sake, or to secure higher wages and more material comforts, will in the end leave Christ in the same disappointment and disgust shown by those greedy people 2,000 years ago. All their care for the Christ lay in what they could make out of him."

SPEND MONEY, SAYS ZUEBLIN; THRIFT VICE IS NOT NECESSARY

Only Save Enough to Get Through Old Age and You'll Raise Standard of Living, Professor Avers.

Spend your money like a good fellow and raise the standard of living is the economic maxim of Prof. Charles Zueblin as laid down yesterday in an address before the Ethical Culture society at Handel hall. Save just as little as you can get through old age with. Get your money in circulation.

"Thrift," said the professor, "is a thing born of necessity. Only those practice it who have to. Practiced except at the spur of necessity it is a vice. The vice of thrift would be felt quickly enough if everyone began to indulge in it.

"It is the people who spend freely all they make and more who make times good and living better. A million dollars spent by a thousand men for groceries, clothes, and luxuries is worth ten times as much to a country as $1,000,000 given by one man.

"It is positively known just what an individual needs to put by to protect his old age. It is wrong to save any more than that."

Dies in the Jail Hospital.

Joseph Acquetta, 58 years old, 1676 Armitage avenue, died in the county jail hospital Saturday from nephritis. He was serving a six months' sentence for contempt of court in failing to pay alimony to his wife and had been in the jail hospital since Feb. 4.

Fall on Sidewalk Proves Fatal.

Mrs. Anna Foot, 85 years old, 1126 Ogden avenue, died at the Presbyterian hospital yesterday as the result of falling on the sidewalk near her home a week ago. An inquest will be held today at Foster's undertaking rooms, 1507 Ogden avenue.

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DEATHS.

IN MEMORIAM.

LEVI—In fond remembrance of our beloved mother, Mrs. Auguste Levi, who died Feb. 28, 1905.

BARKER—William Barker, Feb. 27, at his residence, 2253 Washington-blvd. Leaves wife and two children, William Barker Jr., and Katherine Barker. Funeral notice later.

CASWELL-BROAD — Harriet S. Caswell-Broad, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910, in Dorchester, Mass. Funeral Tuesday, March 1, 1910. Mrs. Caswell-Broad was for many years superintendent of the women's department of the National Congregational Home Missionary society.

CRONIN—Alice Cronin, nee Murray, beloved wife of Timothy, mother of C. J. Cronin. Funeral Tuesday, March 1, from late residence, 3143 Fillmore-av., old No. 1295, to St. Augustine church at 9:30 a. m. Carriages to Mount Carmel.

DILLON—Bridget Dillon, Feb. 27, at residence, 1061 Hiesell-st. Beloved wife of the late Thomas Dillon; mother of John Dillon, Agnes Anderson, Jane Donevan, Sarah Graves, Anne Kelly, Bridget Kinsbury, Teresa Hedl, Cathrine Saltzman, Lillian Ryan, and the late Thomas and Patrick; sister of Anne Millin, Margaret Walsh, John Martin, and the late Thomas Ruddy. Funeral notice later.

ENRIGHT—Margaret Enright, Feb. 26, at 4837 Prairie-av., beloved mother of May and Mortimer, daughter of Margaret and the late Cornelius Tracy; sister of Thomas, Thomas, John, William, Mrs. Duffy, and the late Ann Pitzgerald. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. to Corpus Christi church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to 47th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

GANNON—John T. Gannon, Feb. 26, 1910, at residence, 2843 Harvard-st., beloved husband of Mary, nee Healey, father of Joseph P., Thomas A., John A., Francis T., James V., Patrick H., William D., Elizabeth, and Katherine. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30, to Presentation church for high mass, carriages to Mount Carmel. Member of Illinois council, C. of C., Knights of Columbus council, R. L., and Stationery Firemen local No. 7.

HOLDEN—Margaret Shields Holden, widow of the late Marshall J. Holden, aged 54 years, mother of Samuel, Chester V., and Kenneth M. Holden, Mrs. T. B. Keys, Mrs. W. S. Bingham, and Mrs. A. J. Joyce. Funeral services Monday, Feb. 28, at 1 p. m., at Sacramento Boul. M. E. church. Sacramento, Palmer, and Adams-st. carriages to Arlington cemetery.

JIRJAHN—Charles William Jirjahn, beloved husband of Irene, nee Long, father of Helen, Pauline, and brother of Anna Jirjahn and Mrs. Bertha Spengler, in New York, Feb. 19, 1910. Funeral, residence of A. Chapain, 4500 Lake-av. Wednesday, March 2, 3 p. m. Interment at Oakwood. Sacramento, Palmer, and Adams-st. carriages to Arlington cemetery.

KAHLER—John J. Kahler, Feb. 27, beloved husband of Josephine, nee Eldridge, and son of Sofia S. and the late Conrad Kahler, aged 54 years. Funeral, residence, 1616 Lunt-av., 2 p. m. from late residence, 425 S. Homan-av., to Rosehill cemetery. Member of Thomas J. Turner lodge No. 406, A. F. and A. M. Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

LEAN—Catherine Lean, Feb. 25, at her residence, 517 Lincoln Park-blvd. Funeral from P. J. Gavin & Son's chapel, 642 N. Clark-st., Monday morning, 10 a. m., to Cathedral of the Holy Name, by cars to Mount Olivet cemetery.

LEE—James Joseph Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lee, 1044 Diversey-blvd., 3 years and 8 months old. Funeral notice later.

LOISEAU—Jennie Loiseau, Feb. 27, 1910, at St. Ann's hospital, aged 42 years, beloved mother of Victor, Lauretta, Phrosia, and Regina Loiseau. Remains at the parlors of C. Knapp & Sons, 250 North Park-av. Tuesday until 8:30 p.m. today. Interment at St. Louis, Mo. Oklahoma City, Springfield, Ill., Cleveland, O., and St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

LUEBBERS—John F. Luebbers, age 61 years 8 months 27 days, beloved father of Edw. August, Frank, Anna, and Mrs. Kate Vichl. Funeral Monday, Feb. 28, at 2:00 p. m. from residence of his daughter, 941 Lill-av., to Graceland.

NEWHOUSE—Otto Newhouse, aged 55 years and 5 months, beloved husband of Therese, nee Isaacs, and father of Edward, Otto, Gertrude, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rosen and Sister Bonita, O. L. D., at his residence, 1423 S. Homan-av. Funeral notice later.

O'GRADY—Thomas O'Grady, beloved son of the late Michael and Mary O'Grady, aged 50 years. Funeral Monday at 9 a. m. from late residence, St. Thomas' chapel, 3231 W. Madison-st., to Holy Family church, by carriages to Calvary.

O'NEIL—Ellen Mary O'Neill, in her seventy-fifth year at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. J. McMiller, 5636 Calumet-av. Also survived by sister of Mrs. O. A. Campbell, Mrs. G. B. Haynie, Mrs. U. G. Miller, Mrs. J. McMiller, James John, and Frank O'Neill. Interment at Galesburg, O., via Big Four railway, Monday evening.

ORCUTT—Anna F. Orcutt, aged 73 years, widow of the late William F. Orcutt, sister of Mrs. Julia M. Dengler, Edward and William M. Ellis. Funeral from Chadwicks cemetery chapel, 3 p. m. Tuesday, March 1.

DEATHS.

PLEAS—Theodore Phinney Pleas, only son of Julian J. and Carrie Green Pleas, entered into his rest Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910, at 3:45 a. m. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 516 Oakdale-av. March 1, at 2 p. m. Interment Graceland. Oswego, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

PUDDY—Emma Puddy, nee Rieboldt, Feb. 24, at her residence 3248 W. 12th-st., beloved wife of Charles, mother of Mrs. Mabel Feltman, sister of William Rieboldt; member of Lawndale associates council No. 14, Equality council, K. and L. of S. Funeral Monday, 9:30, Holy Family church for high mass; carriages to Calvary.

RAVENOT—Melina Ravenot, Feb. 27, at residence, 1127 Washburn-av. Funeral notice later.

UPTON—Mary A. Upton, at her home, 826 Main-st., Evanston, Ill. Funeral at 2 p. m., Feb. 28, 1910.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday.

Illinois—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday.

Indiana—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Ohio—Rain followed by clearing Monday; colder in south and east portions; Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate north winds becoming variable.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, light variable winds becoming south.

Wisconsin and Upper Michigan—Fair weather and increasing temperature Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds becoming south.

South Dakota and North Dakota—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Iowa and Minnesota—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 27, 7 p. m.

Abilene	50	66			E.	Clo'dy
Albany	42	48		.04	S.W.	Rain
Algona	32	36		.01	N.W.	Clo'dy
Atlanta	54	68			N.E.	Rain
Amarillo	52	60			N.	Clear
Baltimore	50	54			N.E.	Clo'dy
Battleford	10	14			N.E.	Fair
Bismarck	20	22			N.E.	Fair
Boise	34	42		Tr.	S.W.	Clo'dy
Boston	44	52			S.W.	Clo'dy
Buffalo	40	44		.02	S.W.	Rain
Cairo	54	62		.20	N.	Clo'dy
Calgary	28	32			S.W.	Fair
Charles City	16	22			S.W.	Clo'dy
Charlotte	54	66		.14	N.W.	Rain
Chattanooga	50	62			N.E.	Fair
Chicago	36	42		.04	N.E.	Clear
Cincinnati	46	50		.02	S.W.	Rain
Cleveland	40	46		.02	S.W.	Rain
Davenport	28	32		Tr.	N.W.	Clear
Denver	46	64			N.W.	Fair
Des Moines	28	32			N.W.	Clear
Detroit	34	40		.12	N.E.	Rain
Devils Lake	20	22			S.E.	Clear
Dodge	30	36			S.E.	Clear
Dubuque	28	32			N.W.	Clear
Duluth	14	18			N.W.	Clear
Edmonton	22	26		.01	N.	Clear
Escanaba	28	32			N.W.	Clear
Galveston	54	62		1.72	N.	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30	40		.10	N.	Clo'dy
Grand Rapids	30	42		.20	N.W.	Clo'dy
Green Bay	24	32			S.W.	Clo'dy
Helena	30	42		Tr.	S.W.	Clo'dy
Huron	20	22			N.W.	Clear
Indianapolis	38	46		.04	N.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	58	72		.26	E.	Rain
Kansas City	46	58			N.	Clo'dy
Keokuk	38	40		.16	N.E.	Clear
Lander	30	40			S.W.	Fair
Little Rock	50	62		2.06	N.	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	56	76			W.	Clo'dy
Madison	30	34		Tr.	N.W.	Clear
Marquette	24	30			N.W.	Clear
Memphis	58	60		2.12	N.	Rain
Medicine Hat	38	40			N.E.	Clear
Minnedosa	16	18		.01	N.	Clo'dy
Montgomery	70	74			S.	Clo'dy
Montreal	32	40		.54	S.W.	Clo'dy
Moorhead	16	20			S.W.	Clear
Nashville	50	60		.18	S.W.	Rain
New Orleans	58	74		1.12	N.E.	Clo'dy
New York	46	52		.01	E.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	60	66		.01	S.	Clear
North Platte	36	50			N.	Clear
Oklahoma	52	60			N.	Clear
Omaha	32	36			N.	Clear
Palestine	52	66		.02	N.E.	Clear
Parry Sound	22	30		.06		Clear
Philadelphia	54	58		.01		Fair
Pittsburg	54	54		.34	S.E.	Rain
Portland, Ore.	46	52		.02	S.W.	Clo'dy
Pueblo	50	52			S.W.	Clear
Rapid City	40	54				Clear
Roseburg	42	52		.44		Rain
San Francisco	50	54		.01	S.W.	Clo'dy
St. Louis	44	54		.04		Clear
St. Paul	24	30			S.W.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	44	48		.01	S.	Clo'dy
San Antonio	66	72				Clear
San Diego	52	68			N.W.	Clo'dy
Seattle	46	50		.06	N.W.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30	32		.10	N.	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	52	54		.01	S.W.	Clear
Tacoma	46	54		.02	S.W.	Rain
Vicksburg	60	64			N.W.	Clo'dy
Washington	54	56			N.W.	Clo'dy
White River	16	20		.05	N.W.	Clo'dy
Wichita	44	48			N.	Clo'dy
Williston	34	42			S.W.	Fair
Winnipeg	16	20			S.E.	Clear
Yellowstone Park	30	30		.04	S.E.	Snow

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the health department Saturday:

Augustine, Grace, 8; 1624 Halsted-st. Feb. 25.
Anderson, John, 73; 2026 Clarence-av. Feb. 24.
Arndt, John, 1; 1146 N. Franklin-st. Feb. 24.
Arnor, Patrick, 85; 1121 Lincoln-av. Feb. 24.
Buda, Vaclav, 1 month; 4045 S. Marshfield-av., Feb. 24.
Burrell, Elizabeth, 81; 4123 Jackson-blvd. Feb. 25.
Bonsfield, Beth, 52; 940 W. Adams-st. Feb. 24.
Burler, Mary, 86; 7005 Paulina-st. Feb. 26.
Brandy, J., 85; 324 S. Clark-st. Feb. 21.
Braunschweig, Martin, 67; 1641 Milwaukee-av. Feb. 23.
Bolda, Eyrna, 5 months; 1760 Diversey-pkwy. Feb. 26.
Battaglia, Rosia, 9; 716 Ewing-st. Feb. 14.
Besterfield, Wilber, 7 months; 5040 Lincoln-st., Feb. 26.
Cresgh, Ellen, 82; 6035 Rhodes-av. Feb. 26.
Caravello, Maria, 2; 1221 W. Erie-st. Feb. 22.
Cuniano, Sabastino, 58; 3117 Lowe-av. Feb. 24.
Depew, Ida, 36; 7020 Emerald-av., Feb. 24.
Dawson, Alice, 61; 3823 Wabash-av. Feb. 22.
Doolan, Timothy, 19; 746 W. Lincoln-st. Feb. 24.
Elwood, Elizabeth, 9; 4541 Lincoln-st. Feb. 26.
Fatina, Joseph, 67; 1148 Gault-st., Feb. 26.
Fradell, John, 68; 648 Kinzie-st., Feb. 22.
Faulkner, Edward, 25; 6708 Emerald-av., Feb. 13.
Furse, Mary, 79; 225 S. Hoyne-av. Feb. 24.
Flynn, Nellie, 20; 5064 Throop-st. Feb. 20.
Gaffney, Ellen, 87; 437 S. State-st. Feb. 25.
Harvey, Otis, 29; 2626 La Salle-st. Feb. 23.
Hogan, William, 78; 6114 N. Paulina-st., Feb. 25.
Hribal, Charles, 57; 3021 Trumbull-av., Feb. 25.
Hoerger, Jacob, 26; 2037 S. Morgan-st. Feb. 17.
Hood, Herbert D., 30; 639 Monroe-st., Feb. 1.
Heine, Conrad, 68; 1046 Wrightwood-av., Feb. 20.
Jones, Ellen, 61; Indiana-av. Feb. 26.
Juscek, Josephine, 41; 3081 Farrell-st., Feb. 23.
Jhelhammer, Johanna, 76; 2926 Fulton-st., Feb. 25.
Jendrzynski, Ladwik, 3; 1717 Keenon-st., Feb. 17.
Jones, Louis, 63; 2218 S. California-av., Feb. 10.
King, Michael, 65; 3232 S. Paulina-st., Feb. 26.
Kuehl, Wilhelmina, 79; 720 Gardner-st., Feb. 25.
Kroll, Fred, 74; 1113 W. 20th-st., Feb. 24.
Lanah, Dodson, 70; 6401 Stewart-av., Feb. 24.
Miller, Alexander, 36; 2329 Dearborn-st., Feb. 24.
Mullaney, Patrick, 49; 2338 E. 103d-st., Feb. 24.
Murphy, Colette, 4 months; 8260 Ogden-av. Feb. 25.
Necklie, John, 1; 8947 Green-st., Feb. 25.
Nobbiett, Arthur, 28; 13045 Wallace-st., Feb. 24.
O'Brien, Infant, 4 days; 3902 Whipple-st., Feb. 20.
Pavlecek, Mary, 65; 4118 W. 21st-st., Feb. 25.
Peterson, Ole, 40; 1229 W. Huron-st., Feb. 23.
Quinn, James, 82; 5420 Loomis-st., Feb. 25.
Rinalin, Maria, 1; 1 E. 26th-st., Feb. 26.
Roche, Margaret, 68; 5108 Lincoln-av., Feb. 25.
Reger, Ludvina, 21; 1456 E. 54th-st., Feb. 25.
Riddell, Alexander, 75; 2307 Wentworth-av., Feb. 25.
Sindsinski, W., 19; 3788 N. Hamlin-av., Feb. 24.
Strassheim, Daniel, 76; 1129 George-st., Feb. 26.
Schwig, Elsa, 45; 1 E. 87th-st., and 1 E. 87th-st., Feb. 26.
Schumacher, Johanna, 77; 1744 W. 14th-st., Feb. 24.
Swiatek, Wilhelm, 10 months; 1844 Blanche-st., Feb. 26.
Swanson, Andrew, 72; 5119 Wentworth-av., Feb. 13.
Sarsett, Carrie, 10 months; 3039 N. Hoyne-av., Feb. 26.
Switala, Franciszek, 68; 1537 Dickson-st. Feb. 23.
Strange, Louise, 73; 5717 Langley-av., Feb. 24.
Schnerr, Esther, 10 mos., 2422 Justine-st. Feb. 24.
Smith, Louise, 71; 3604 W. 24th-st., Feb. 25.
Vahl, Wilhelmine, 82; 2539 Cornelia-st., Feb. 26.
Vegetable, Vincenzina, 1; 540 Wabash-av., Feb. 25.
Wlodowiski, Wladyslaw, 1; 4319 Wood-st., Feb. 23.
Winandy, Anna, 34; 5057 Ridge-av., Feb. 26.
Wichman, Louisa, 4; 1543 Montana-st., Feb. 25.
Wean, Georgia, 1 mo., 1 E. Evergreen-av., Feb. 26.
Wilson, Francis, 22; 4653 Ada-st., Feb. 12.
McCurdy, Catherine, 33; 1258 E. 70th-st., Feb. 12.
Menard, Mable, 4; 6121 Sangamon-st., Feb. 24.
Murphy, William, 1; 1258 E. 70th-st., Jan. 30.
Miller, Magdelana, 21; 224 W. 24th-st., Feb.
MacLachlan, Gilbert, 66; 2623 Grenshaw-st., Feb. 24.

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EDWARDS, Instructor.
Phone Calumet 2934.
1460 Wabash-av.

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TO RENT—ABOUT 4,000 SQ. FEET IN FIREproof concrete building, 1219 Jackson-blvd.; light on 3 sides; low insurance rate. COLUMBIAN CO., 1220 Jackson-blvd.

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TO RENT—208-216 6TH-AV., TOP FLOOR, 25X90 OR 50X90; LIGHT 3 SIDES AND SKYLIGHTS; PASS. AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR. 120 LA SALLE-ST.

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12,000 to 30,000 sq. ft. floor space; suitable for system, freight or daylight; elevator service; power at low rate; close to freight depots of eastern and southern roads; excellent manufacturing space. Address F 504, Tribune.

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between Randolph and Lake-sts., 4th and 5th floors, corner location; fine light; steam heat; freight and passenger elevators; size 40x96. Apply WM. F. CARLES, Agent. Phone Cent. 2561.

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8 flats, fine corner, 50x125 feet, strictly modern, first class tenants, rents $1,750 per month; 1 last.
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FOR SALE—MODERN NEW HOUSES IN CONCOURT, the finest restricted subdivision in Kenwood, country advantages; 5c fare; churches, schools, Hedges. Prices $7,950, $8,250, $8,750, $9,400, $9,600, and up. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance $50 monthly. Send for circular. Choice lots, $400, $500, $10 monthly. JOHN F. EBERHART & SONS, Phone Chicago Lawn 2000. 6354 Stewart-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BARGAIN—HIGH GRADE business location in heart of Kenwood, 100x300 ft. south front, on 47th-st., just west of Woodlawn-av.; will store to suit purchaser and rent to desirable tenant, or can make long lease with reliable tenant for one-half on 20 per cent net basis. E. J. McELROY & CO., 1001 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENT PROPERTY. I'll pay you 8% if you want a 1st class 2 flat building for a home we cordially invite you to inspect our new building now being erected, 7-room flats, Lake-av.; Al location; reasonable; exclusively; very reasonable terms; ready May 15. S. HECK & CO., 6000 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY DOWN. ( ) NO INTEREST. PRICE $2,600; $20 MO.; GUARANTEED TITLE. 6021 S. HALSTED-ST. J. BIGENAU. H. McCORMICK, 5626 S. HALSTED-ST.

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FOR RENT—FINE LIGHT SPACE WITH POWER, specially suitable for printers or light manufacturing; can divide to suit. Apply Room 62, 163 State-st.

FOR RENT—CHEAP, 54-56 MICHIGAN-BLVD. Large open floor; steam heat; will alter to suit. Apply at once. R. T. STORY & SON, 1500 Monadnock Block. Tel. Harrison 124.

FOR RENT—124-126 WASHINGTON-ST.; FINE light space, 40x80; steam, elec. light, pass. elev. JNO. M. FANNIN & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—NEW BUILDING, 1 OR MORE FLOORS; exceptional location; loop district. 220 5th-av., 5th floor.

FOR RENT—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

FOR RENT— FOR RENT—
MORGAN BUILDING.

Floors and spaces for manufacturing in modern building; all conveniences; live steam and power; immediate possession.

J. J. HARRINGTON & CO., 1124 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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Floors, with or without steam heat and power; freight and passenger elevators; light four sides. Apply on premises.
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FOR RENT—FACTORY SPACE, SO. BEND, IND., including steam, water watcher, gate keeper and sprinkler system; can supply any amount up to 50,000 sq. ft. Cheap power and light at very low rates generated by water; switches connecting six railroads. For further information write MFG. PLANT, Room 710, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FACTORY FOR WOODWORKING, now being built at 1240-1260 Fullerton-av.; to be ready May 1; 1,000 ft. in length; large elevators; 17 ft. long; 1,500 ft. for lumber. For further particulars address LEONARD PETERSON & CO., 220 Institute-pl.

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12,000 to 30,000 sq. ft. floor space; suitable for system, freight or daylight; elevator service; power at low rate; close to freight depots of eastern and southern roads; excellent manufacturing space. Address F 504, Tribune.

FOR RENT—Manufacturing bldg., 40x90; 3 sty. and basement brick bldg.; clean and in excellent condition; elevator, steam and electric power plant. Address G W 94, Tribune.

FOR RENT— FOR RENT—
Manufacturing bldg., 40x90; 3 sty. and basement brick bldg.; clean and in excellent condition; elevator, steam and electric power plant. THAD. H. HOWE & CO., 1512, 42 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—FACTORY SPACE AND LOFTS IN THE NEW CONCRETE BUILDING AT 1900-1910 WASHINGTON-ST. Apply to ROOM 604, PHONE MAIN 3053.

REAL ESTATE—SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE— INVESTIGATE THESE AND MAKE OFFER. WE HAVE INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL AT ONCE.

408 W. 60TH-ST. COR. STEWART-AV. A GOOD TWO FLAT BUILDING IN GOOD CONDITION; RENTAL $34; WORTH $1,700.

$129 S. FAULDING-ST. A SMALL TWO FLAT BUILDING WITH LARGE BARN; RENTS $28; WORTH $2,600.

428 W. 42D-ST., NEAR BUTLER. A SMALL TWO FLAT BUILDING. RENTS $17 MONTHLY; WORTH $1,200.

N. W. CORNER 58TH AND ELIZABETH-STS. VACANT 66X125; WORTH $1,500.

COOPER & BURHANS, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—LOOK THESE CHOICE BARGAINS OVER—THE BEST EVER OFFERED.

6 FLATS nr. 31st-st. "L" sta., modern, up to date, substantial stone front bldg.; price cut to..... $13,000

5 FLATS, nr. 61st-st. "L" sta., a very substantial stone front, containing 6, 7, and 7 room flats; price slashed to..... 7,400

2 FLATS nr. Englewood branch elevated; substantial brick and stone, of 6 and 6 rooms only..... 5,450

2 FLATS, Union-av. district; a substantial 2 sty. frame, of 7 and 7 rms., with bath; price 2,600

P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3307 STATE-ST. 99 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE— 6 FLAT BARGAIN.
10% GROSS, 20% NET. MUST BE SOLD.
68TH-PL., 1 blk. to Jackson Pk.— and I. C. exp. sts.; 5 and 6 rooms; oak trim and floors throughout; stm. heat; rental $2,880; only $16,250; mtg. $10,000, 5½%, due 3½ years.

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LEXINGTON-AV., near 40th-st., stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, oak floors throughout; steam heat; rental $1,320; price $8,900; mtg. $4,000.
[A. N. Wheeler.] JAMES G. HARALOUX.
Phone H. P. 10. 624-st. and Washington-av.

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REAL ESTATE—WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE — 9 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, GOOD barn, substantially built, well finished, large brick and stone porch; south front on beautiful corner lot, 2 blocks from Western and Campbell-aves. If looking for a home on the West Side this is an exceptional opportunity.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE STOVE HEATED modern brick 14 flat building, in good repair, located near Western-av.; rental $1,824; are authorized to make quick sale at $22,500; mortgage $10,000; don't need all cash for equity.
BROOMELL BROTHERS, 28 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR GAGE Park; 2 story stone front, 6 and 7 rooms; furnace heat; not a new building, but it is modern and in first class condition; price $6,000; reasonable cash payment, balance on time at 5%. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CORNER STORES on Ogden-av., west of Douglas Park; inc. $3,000; price $30,000; rented for $900 per annum.
KRAUSE & CO., 3437 Ogden-av.

Tel. Lawndale 839.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2 FLAT, 4 AND 4 ROOMS; 2 lots; street paid; price $2,100. Small 4 room cottage; lot 26x125; paved street; price $1,100; terms. Call for list of 30 cottages.
H. N. ROSE, 4744 W. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SAWYER-AV., NEAR 18TH, 3 story stone fronts; price reduced to $6,000; 2 and 3 rooms; hot water; pay $6,750.00. VICTOR POLAKOW, 112 Clark-st. Franklin 1604.

FOR SALE—2014 W. ADAMS-ST., A 15 ROOM brick house; hardwood floors; owner offers a great bargain for a quick sale.
SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1217, 135 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—VICINITY GARFIELD Pk.—6 & 7 frame houses; 2 vacant. Will cash or exchange for vacant property. MERRITT & KIRKLEY, 820 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—MAKE US AN OFFER ON 66X132 feet on Lexington-st., near Sawyer-av. We will sell this week; must be sold at once. RAUEN & JOHANNES, 210 E. 61st-st. Phone West. 2412.

FOR SALE — 4 FEW CHOICE WASHINGTON-blvd. lots, 66x165 feet; worth easily new $500 a foot. Price for immediate sale only $44.50 per ft. H. O. STONE & CO.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—TROY-ST., NEAR 12th-st.; 4 story and basement brick, three 6 room flats, modern; price, $6,150. Cash necessary, $1,000. Franklin 1604. VICTOR POLAKOW, 112 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—4 FLAT BLDG., 4 ROOMS EACH; new stove plates; modern bldg.; cheap. Inquire J. BERNSTEIN, 218 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—75 FT. ON HALSTED, BET. JACKson and Adams. J. BERNSTEIN, 218 S. Halsted-st.

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Wilson-av. stone front, 10 rooms, hot water heat; lot 50 feet..... 12,000

Buena-av., brick, 11 rooms, 4 baths, hot water heat; lot 25 feet..... 13,000

Buena-av., brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, ports cochere, barn, driveway; lot 50 feet..... 20,000

Sheridan-rd., stucco, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; lot 55 feet..... 18,000

[B.] COCHRAN & McCLURER, 107 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—10 ROOM MOD. STONE FRONT residence, near N. and Lincoln park. Tel. Lincoln 5824.

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ROY E. KNAUER, 6140 Evanston-av.

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FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK—30 FT. LOTS IN our new subdivision, $600; easy terms.
MULHOLLAND & SNELLING, 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 FLAT BUILDING, 3 ROOMS EACH; fine investment; rents $18 per month. Price $1,800. Terms to suit. Owner, 1774 Wrightwood-av.

FOR SALE—ARLINGTON-PL., NEAR PARK, 12 room house with 3/4 ft. frontage; $15,000.
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FOR SALE—THE BEST 6 R. RESIDENCE FOR the money in Irving Park; $2,600; $200 cash, $20 monthly. WELTER, 1102 Madison-st., Evanston. Phone Evanston 1611.

FOR RENT—SEE DICKINSON'S BUNGALOWS; 6 rooms, $20; 7 rooms, $25; 8 rooms, $30. Dickinson Realty Co., 4008 Milwaukee-av. Irving Park 38.

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MULHOLLAND & SNELLING, 78 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 FLAT BUILDING, 3

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AT LAKE GENEVA, WIS., BEAU... home, surrounded by four acres of ... ty block); beautiful lawn and flower... forest trees; fine vegetable garden, ... small fruit; 2 story brick residence, ...luding 8 baths, all furnished com... ...y for occupancy; furnace heat, hot ... electric light, brook, veranda and ... house; good barn, icehouse already ... KIMBARK, 940 La Salle-st., Chi...

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Invest it in Hilo Roll Gum Machines.
It will make $10 per week for a year.
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...FACTORY SITES FREE AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH. ... Best location in Chicago district. Hydro-electric ... power; will erect building for rental or lease time; ... option to buy at once. Let us tell you how. St. ... Joseph Improvement Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

...FOR SALE— TEA, COFFEE AND BUTTER STORE. ... 5104 S. HALSTED-ST.

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...MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES... ...at current rates of interest. ...D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

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...FOR SALE—MACHINERY: ONE 72 INCH BY 10 ... foot lathe; one 24 inch by 8 foot lathe; one 18 inch ... drill press; one 38 inch by 60 foot stock. in service ... months; immediate delivery. Chicago Mailer... Machine Co., West Pullman, Ill. West Pull... 333.

...EXCHANGE—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WA... ...works stock, earning 5%, for combination 10 ... or 12 room modern flat building. Address G W 316, ... good condition. Give price and full description ... first letter. JOHN BURNS, Hartford City, Ind.

...FOR SALE—ONE 50 H.P. BOILER; A BAR... ...IN CLASS CONDITION; also one 50 H.P. boiler; a bar... ...if taken at once. Address PAUL O. MORATZ, ... Washington, Ill.

...ENGINE—BUENA PARK, NEAR SHER... ...and Airdrie-pl., modern 8 story 3 apt. ... building on lot 66x125; rental $7,020; ... price; incumb. $9,000. Take good vacant ... equity.

...PUMP AND GASOLINE ENGINES— ...all sizes, in used and new, at from 30 to 60 per ... new cost. ...THE MFG. CO., 416 W. Indiana-st.

...WANTED—ALL KINDS BRASS AND IRON ... working machinery, machine shops. Address ... Tribune.

...FOR SALE—13-14 IDEAL, 1 26-48 CORLISS; ... station; want modern 6 or 12 ... Must be priced. Might add cash. AC... 275 Tribune.

...ORANGE—420 ACRES BLACK LAND ... perty; $10,000 hardware for farm; land ... will trade part for stock in W. EVANS BOOK ... Indianapolis, Ind.

...IF WHAT YOU DON'T WANT FOR ... do want, we can match any deal. ...SON & CO., Oakdale Building, In... Ind.

...ORANGE—DANDY 12 FLAT CORNER, ...000; mortgage only $15,000; trade for ...

...ELDER & STEWART, 115 Dearborn-st.

...ORANGE—WE ARE HEADQUARTERS ... ages of all kinds. What have you to sell ... exchange for free of charge? Tell us ... in 1st letter. THIES 1022 Wilson-av.

...SOLD IMPROVED, VACANT, FARMS, ... exchange for free equities; cash ... stead and get quick replies. ...McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

...WIDE 16x AC. 2 MILES FROM CLEAR... ...(value $12,000); 10 ac. suburban home ... Chicago; other ... Bldg. Must want income pty. or trade. ...B. McCULLOUGH, 140 Dearborn-st.

...ORANGE—SOUTH SIDE STOVE HEAT... ...location, close to Loop; rental $1,200; ... $23,000 equity. Can make quick deal. ...WALLACE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

...LOTS IN CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, ...; no commission. ...H. HULVEY & CO., 121 La Salle.

...ORANGE—FINE FARM, STOCK AND ... Chicago property. J. C. Ficklin, 99 ...

...LOANS—NO COM. BUILD ON YOUR ...nish money and plans free. No extras. ... Contractor, 1101 Unity Bldg.

...DEEDS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY. ...you rent? For what? Give particulars. ...SMITH, 531, 204 Dearborn-st. Chicago.

...FOR BROKERS, WANTING TO MAKE ... or exchange, get in touch with ... A. SCHELLMANN, 719 La Salle-st.

...LAND, CITY PROPERTY AND MER... ...exchanges. Send for list. ...KNIGHT & CO., 203 La Salle-st.

...LOAN — FINE KENWOOD APT. BLDG. ...50; want good clear property for equity. ...E. PARKER & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

...FOR EXCHANGE AND OTHERS ... made for good equities. Give all details. ... J. C. DOYLE & CO., 70 La Salle-st.

...HOME SEW HIGH GRADE 6 FLAT; ... Hyde Park; rents 1/5; consider clear ... part payment. Address W 326 Tribune.

...EXCHANGE $12,000 EQUITY IN STORE ... building for good farm not over 100 miles ... $6,000. Tribune.

...EXCHANGE—6584 S. LANGLEY-AV.—SIX ...ntial $2,200; want vacant, $6,000 equity. ...N. A. MAYER, 145 La Salle-st.

...EXCHANGE—NEW 6 FLAT, WEST SIDE, ... for property; make offer; lots pre... ...dress F K 483, Tribune.

...BUILDING IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD ... dress G W 225, Tribune.

...FOR SALE—6 FLAT, STOCK AND ... best farm. J. C. Ficklin, 99 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

...TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IM... ...Chicago real estate security. ...ENright & CO., 29 Washington-st.

...$2,000 TO $10,000; CURRENT RATES. ...PROVED REAL ESTATE. ...G. NEWBURY & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

...MORTGAGE LOANS MADE PROMPT... ...ments to suit borrower; commission if ... good. R. 56, 97 Randolph-st.

...UP TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL ... current rates; quick action. ...HAMM & CO., 108 Washington-st.

...TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; ... best privileges; building loans a specialty. ...SCHNEIDER & CO., 140 La Salle-st.

...ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOW... ...; frame buildings considered; no com... ...L. O. OLIN, Room 715, 84 La Salle-st.

...MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE OR SMALL ... ...; we pass on security. E. N. WEARE, ... Dearborn-st.

...MORTGAGE LOANS AT ONE-HALF ... rates made promptly; easy payments. ... Room 606, 167 Dearborn-st.

...$1,000, $2,000, $10,000 AND OVER ... loan on real estate. Building loans ... FOUND & CO., R. 40, 167 Dearborn-st.

...FURNISHED QUICKLY FOR 1350 ... loans. ...MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

...WE WANT TO LOAN ON INTEREST ... real estate. ...JAMES A. McLAUGH... 160 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

...THE BEST INVESTMENT ON EARTH IS ...EARTH ITSELF. Opportunity for investors to ... purchase small block of treasury stock in local ... company colonizing southern lands, showing large ... profits and quick returns; write for literature. ... 75 per cent—many of our investors now owning ... them. A 5% loan would [illegible] ... is more interesting to us than one [illegible] ... a higher rate. The subject in all its ... is important. Can we confer with you ...

...A FORTUNE TO BE MADE WITHOUT RISK. ... An opportunity of a lifetime to get in on ground ... floor; a company just formed to establish a ... WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, a MANU... ...FACTURING PLANT, and operate a CHAIN of ... retail grocery stores in Chicago by the most profit... able and economic system ever put into operation. ... NO WASTE. NO LOSS. NO SHRINKAGE. ... We still have a few small blocks of treasury ... stock at original subscription price. H. F. ... SHAFER & CO., 503 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

...WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 TO TAKE ½ ... interest in an old established office business ... now doing good prosperous business; money to be ... used to increase volume of business. This is a good ... chance for a live office man. Salary $125 per month ... to the right party. Address G T 465, Tribune.

...MAIL ORDER BUSINESS— ...Excellent business for lady; investment small; ... goods staple; can be manufactured at home; stock ... on hand to make more than price asked for busi... ness; mailing lists and instructions in manufac... turing goods sold. Write quick or phone for ... appointment. Went. 5404. I. A. ROBINSON, ... 5405 S. 6th-av.

...FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MEAT MARKET, ... fixtures complete in the city; a chance of a life... time to a wide awake business man to step into an ... established and paying business; sales over $500 ... per day; stand efficient investigation; don't answer ... if you have not the money; $10,000 required. Ad... dress M. WITTE, 3021 Grace-st., Chicago.

...PATENTED HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE; EVERY ... family needs one; an absolutely new thing; great ... demand for it; stock on hand and patent rights; ... partners can't agree; $1,000 cash or real estate, or ... home. Address W 370, Tribune.

MAKE THAT $100 WORK.

Invest it in Hilo Roll Gum Machines.
It will make $10 per week for a year.
We locate machines in your own neighborhood.
You look after them. Hilo Gum Co., 127 Market-st.

...GOOD ESTABLISHED CANDY FACTORY, DOING ... local representative outside of Chicago with $300 ... to $1,000 to carry enough stock to supply demands ... created by new state laws; salary $1,800 per year ... monthly; expenses, extra commission; position per... manent. "LIBERTY" MFG. ASSN., 12 State-st., ...

...FOR SALE—UP TO DATE FURNITURE STORE ... in good city of 40,000; stock A No. 1; in fine con... dition; nothing old or stale; best location; good 6 ... year lease at low rent; fine opportunity for right ... party. F. B. FENWELL, Trustee, Danville, Ill.

...FACTORY SITES FREE AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH. ... Best location in Chicago district. Hydro-electric ... power; will erect building for rental or lease time; ... option to buy at once. Let us tell you how. St. ... Joseph Improvement Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

...FOR SALE— TEA, COFFEE AND BUTTER STORE. ... 5104 S. HALSTED-ST.

...WANTED—RELIABLE PARTY TO TAKE ... full charge of our automobile tire business for ... Northern Illinois; must have $3,500 cash and ... references; can clear $5,000 and upward yearly. ... Address X 334, Tribune.

...CHEERAUM & SONS, BANKERS, ... 7 VOR. CLARK AND RANDOLPH-STS. ... MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE ... LOWEST RATES.

...MORTGAGE LOANS; UNLIMITED FUNDS ... ...; building loans a specialty; liberal ... valuation. VICTOR PALAKOW, Room ... Clark-st.

...COMMISSION; NO DELAY—LOANS ON ... estate in Chicago and suburbs. Improved and ... building sites. ...H. O. STONE & CO., 125 Monroe-st.

...MONEY TO LOAN— ...IN CHICAGO REAL ESTATE ... OGDEN SHELDON & CO., ... 34 CLARK-ST.

...LOANS AND BUILDERS—BEFORE MAKING ... see your terms. ...RICHARDSON & CO., ... 8 RICHARDSON & CO.

...ROOMS, 6524 Reaper Block.

...TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; VERY ... rates; monthly payments if desired. ... J. H. KRAEMER & SON, 26 La Salle-st.

...OUR RATES ON ALL 2D MORTGAGES ... loans on rents. ...Chicago Title & Trust Co., 1424 Unity Bldg.

...7 AND 9 S. CLARK-ST. ...LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ... AT CURRENT RATES. ... E. G. PAULING, 138 La Salle-st.

...MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ES... ...at current rates of interest. ...D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

...FOR SALE—MACHINERY: ONE 72 INCH BY 10 ... foot lathe; one 24 inch by 8 foot lathe; one 18 inch ... drill press; one 38 inch by 60 foot stock. in service ... months; immediate delivery. Chicago Mailer... Machine Co., West Pullman, Ill. West Pull... 333.

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...ORANGE—FINE FARM, STOCK AND ... Chicago property. J. C. Ficklin, 99 ...

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

...AMERICAN" FACTORY REBUILT TYPE... ...all makes; prices to suit all. Every ma... ...guaranteed. Values unequaled. Special ... sale. Trial privilege. AMERICAN WRIT... ...COMPANY, 189 Monroe-st. Typewriter Ex... ...change branch, 319 Dearborn-st. Tel. Harrison ...

...REAL VALUE—UNDERWOODS. OLIVERS. ... Remingtons; also others; largest stock in ... RENTALS A SPECIALTY, 2 stores Type... ...writers, 152 La Salle-st.; or 92-94 Lake-st.

...EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS BOUGHT ... AND SOLD; COMPLETE MONOGRAPH attached 10... ...MINEAU, 218 La Salle-st. Main 371.

...SALE OF $5 PER MO. RENTALS $2.50 ...

...FOX TYPEWRITER CO., 209 Dearborn-st.

...STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, ... 39 Dearborn-st., Chicago. ...ALL REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.

...UNDERWOOD, L. C. SMITH, OLIVER, REM... ...anywhere; cash or time; rent $2 and up. ... Whitehead, 30 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 585.

...SALE, 5 MONTHS' $4; RIBBONS FREE. ... all machines, lowest prices. ACME ...WRITER CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

...NEW REMINGTON, 2 COLOR RIB... ...makes it. Address G W 559, Tribune.

...REMINGTON, SLIGHTLY USED; CHEAP; ... first and last year's net profits. Address W 252, ...

...FOR SALE—PRACTICALLY NEW FOX TYPE... ...dress F K 483, Tribune.

...BUILDING IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD ... dress G W 225, Tribune.

...FOR SALE—6 FLAT, STOCK AND ... best farm. J. C. Ficklin, 99 Randolph-st.

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...WE WANT TO LOAN ON INTEREST ... real estate. ...JAMES A. McLAUGH... 160 Washington-st.

PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

...MORE APPROPRIATE GIFT THAN ... BEAUTIFUL PICTURES ... HANDSOMELY FRAMED! ...A. BRIDEN CO., 155 WABASH-AV.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO OPPORTUNITIES
George P. Bent Co.

THIS WEEK.

$90 buys Kimball upright.
$75 buys New England upright.
$125 buys Campbell upright, oak case.
$175 buys Concord walnut upright.
$250 Vose & Son upright.
$325 buys nearly new Bush & Gerts upright.

PLAYER BARGAINS.

$50 buys Angelus Player.
$75 buys Cecilian Player.
$950 buys Knabe Player-Piano.

EASY TERMS.

OUR MUSIC ROLL SPECIAL THIS WEEK:

"AMINA"—SERENADE EGYPTIENNE,
BY PAUL LINCKE.
60 cents for both 65 and 88 note players.

211-213 Wabash-av.

YOU CAN GET A PIANO OF QUALITY FOR the price of a low grade instrument at

LYON & HEALY'S

There are no worthless, worn-out pianos in our stock. We haven't a piano on the floor that we could afford to sell for less than $100. We don't handle them and you wouldn't want them if we did. Look over this list of splendid bargains and remember that there are others equally attractive which are not listed:

Steinway, parlor case $675
Steinway, upright, rosewood case 290
Steinway, upright, mahogany case 245
Fischer, upright, rosewood case 190
Knabe, rosewood case 190
Chickering, parlor size 190
Geo. Steck, rosewood case, large size 190
Geo. Steck, mahogany case, good as new 215
Hunnington, upright case, good as new 175
Weber, rosewood case, in good condition 160
Weber, mahogany case, in good condition 190
Emerson, cabinet grand, rosewood case 145
Emerson, upright 125
Kimball, upright, walnut, rebuilt 225
Knabe upright, fine condition 275

Any piano purchased can be paid for at most convenient terms, $10 down and $6 monthly will secure an excellent instrument.

LYON & HEALY,

WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS.

$65 buys rosewood Weber.
$75 buys walnut Decker & Son.
$75 buys mahogany Cable.
$100 buys ebonized Emerson.
$100 buys ebonized Vose.
$115 buys mahogany Kingsbury.
$125 buys mahogany Gaylord.
$140 buys mahogany Sterling.
$150 buys Boyd Deville.
$160 buys ebonized Emerson.
$175 buys walnut Kimball.
$175 buys walnut Cable.
$225 buys rosewood Steinway.
$225 buys oak Bohmer.
$275 buys walnut Steinway [like new].
$300 buys walnut Steinway.
$300 buys mahogany Weber [like new].
$300 buys mahogany Steinway.
$350 buys ebonized Steinway [as good as new].

EASY TERMS.

PIANOS TO RENT—$2 PER MO. AND UPWARD.

J. O. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

WONDERFUL VALUES IN SECOND HAND PIANOS—All in excellent playing condition. Come in and see them. Large, handsome mahogany case, $155; Wheelock, medium size, $125; Hamilton, large, walnut case, $145; Howard, medium size, mahogany, $125; Jewett, large, mahogany, $105; Shoninger, large, mahogany, $105; Hazelton, large, $195; Hallett & Davis, oak, $145; Ludwig, mahogany, nearly new, $215; and many others from $25 up.

Will exchange within 3 years for new piano, allowing full price paid. Terms 1 per month and make piano for rent at $3.50 to $4 per month.

VOSE & SONS PIANO COMPANY,
246 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.

WURLITZER'S BARGAINS—

METROSTYLE PIANOLA $125
HAMILTON PIANO [new] mah. case. 220
WOODSTOCK PIANO 150
MASON & HAMLIN, rosewood 150
PLAYER PIANO, complete outfit 350

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.,
243-245 WABASH-AV.

WHOLESALE SAMPLE PIANOS—
Chase Bros. [the original Chase], Hackley, Boltwood & Carlisle. As good as there is made; excellent condition; preparing for a sale which is a good paying proposition. Box 172, Danville, Ill.

$3,500 — ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; SPECIALty; will stand full investigation; receipts $2,000 per month; profit; owner going west. Address W 109, Tribune.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PARTIES WITH $60,000 capital to take interest growing manufacturing; big money making; must see $100,000; new invention. Address B 500, Tribune.

WE BUY AND SELL CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Our syndicate earns and pays its investors 6 per annum; shares $100 each. Address G W 316, Tribune.

THEATER—BEAUTIFUL—200 CAPACITY—RE... sponsible party can get lease at cheap rent; ... leases city March 1st; act at once. Phone Aldine 673 or call 3454 Calumet-av.

DRUG STORE CORNER FOR RENT; ONE OF ... the best locations left on Northwest side; corner Evanston and Thorndale-aves.; proposed L station. Owner, 5808 Magnolia-av. 2d apartment.

MAN OF MEANS AND HIGHEST INTEGRITY ... for bank. This is a genuine opportunity for right man. Address in strict confidence C X 179, Tribune.

FOR SALE—$700 TAKES GOOD GROCERY AND ... market; excellent cash location. Inquire SWANSTROM, care McNeil-Higgins Co., 3 State-st.

MOVING PICTURE OUTFITS AND FILMS; ... machines repaired. Films bought and sold. ...M. H. SWANSON & CO., 194 E. Lake-st.

I OWN AND CONTROL 4 GOOD PATENTS. CAN ... use in developing to mutual advantage $600, $1,000, $2,000, and $10,000. Address X 242, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE 50 H.P. BOILER; A BARGAIN; ... reason for selling. Inquire of Stover Mfg. Co., ... beach at St. Joe, Mich., for coming season. Sunday attendance, 30,000. Miller, 1233 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT INVOICE, AN ESTABLISHED ... country business; last year it netted $5,000; 50% ... profits. Investigate. Address T 305, Tribune.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS, BAKers, and good business men completing plans of change of location address DON. M. FOSTER, Dallas, Tex.

$1,250 BUYS ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CIgar stores and ice cream parlors in Englewood. ...KELLEY, 676 W. 63d-st., CHICAGO.

WILL SELL OR SACRIFICE TAILORING, ... cleaning, dyeing establishment. Address P H 517, Tribune.

$15 A MONTH FOR A FEW MONTHS PRE... ...pares the way for $5,000 per year. ...A. E. & H. T. CO., 1308 Heyworth Bldg., Chicago.

WANT PAYING BUSINESS IN EXCHANGE ... for 2 choice suburban lots; worth $1,400, or will divide. Address G 246, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURN. DINING ROOM AND KITCH... ...EVANS, 4611 Pemberton-av., 2 blks. Wilson Stn. We want to build.

FLORIST BUSINESS—WANT PARTNER WITH ... $15,000; elegant, up to date place doing $40,000 yearly. JOHNSON & CO., 231 La Salle-st.

I WANT TO BUY 3 OR 4 SLIGHTLY USED AND ... second hand tire business. Have more orders than capital to fill same. Address B 544, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN ... store, good location. Apply C. UNDEM, Durand & Kasper Co., Lake and Union-sts.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE; GOOD LOCATION; ... bargain; fine stand. Address T 336, Tribune.

SALOON FOR SALE—BERNSTEIN, 218 S. HALSTED-ST.

OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE CLOAK ... suit mfg. business. Address W 480, Tribune.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, FIXtures, $1000. 810 Washington-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—MODERN ONLY $2 DAY HOTEL ... in prosperous town. Address B 371, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PHOTO STUDIO; EXCEPTIONAL ... opportunity; low price. Address W 371, Tribune.

WILL INVEST $200 TO $500. WHAT HAVE ... you? Address W 509, Tribune.

SALOON FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED ... transfer corner. N. e. corner Lake and Halsted.

FOR SALE—SANITARY BAKERY; LOCATION ... Northwest Side. Inquire at 1805 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO A PROPOSITION THAT WILL CLEAR $100,000 WITHIN 6 MONTHS; INVESTMENT REQUIRED $25,000; WILL STAND STRICTEST INVESTIGATION.
ADDRESS F G 250, TRIBUNE.

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED. ... A man with an established, well paying proposition, that needs good business getting methods, $1,000 to invest; now paying 100% on my investment. Address F P 358, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO IN... vest in established wholesale business; profits guaranteed; invite strictest investigation; all communications treated confidentially. Address A 200, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER, FIRST CLASS AMUSEment enterprise in best location in Chicago; must be a live man with $7,500. Address G L 519, Tribune.

EXP. LAND MAN WANTS PARTNERSHIP IN established company. Address A 539, Tribune.

CAMERAS, KODAKS, ETC.

...EXI PONT PREMO NO. 8, 22.80 KODAKS RENT... ed or exchanged for bicycles, typewriting, and anything. Central Camera Co., 78 Wabash-av.

...BEST PHOTO FINISHING IN THE WORLD. ... Send for a sample print. Kodaks bought and sold. ...HOBBS & SUTPHEN, 21-25 Adams-st.

DOGS, BIRDS, POULTRY, ETC.

...FOR SALE—VALUABLE PERFECT MARKED ... ...; fawn and white Boston bull terrier; sire 20 months; must sell on account of European trip. ...D. CRIMMINS, 267 Michigan-av. Phone Harrison ...

...MUST SELL—SMALLEST BOSTON AND MALTese terriers in Chicago. 2615 State-st. Cal. 1967.

...ALL BREEDS PUPPIES AND DOGS. 2 A. ... ...P. ALVIN, 2007 24-st. Milwaukee Wis.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

...ALEXANDER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 171 ... Washington-st. Successful services in all cases ... of a private nature since 1896.

...RISE COSGRAVE'S PRIVATE DETEC... ...tive agency, 2622 Indiana-av. Calumet 5488.

IMITATION TYPEWRITING.

...FOR 1,000 MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITER LET... ...ters this week at $1.75 call on Harrison 9161.

AUTOMOBILES.

AN EASY WAY TO FINALLY OWN A PIANO. ... Rent one of our pianos for rental and at the end of two years or sooner we will allow all money paid to apply on either the purchase price of piano rented or on any new piano in our stock.

Our stock is large and complete and our terms the lowest.

THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 266-280 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO COMMERCIAL AUTO MFG. CO. —MOTOR TRUCK GARAGE— 218-5-7-9 S. Green-st. RELIANCE MOTOR TRUCKS. Storage and repairing. Send for catalogue.

FOR SALE—5 TAXICABS IN ACTIVE SERVICE; ENTERING MFG. LINE ONLY reason for selling; ALSO one two-cylinder, closed body truck and four cylinder Ford and parts of '06 ROYAL TO MAKE COMPLETE MACHINE. 66 E. 19th-st., bet. Michigan and Wabash-avs.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS—84x34, NEW $10, 32x4, G. J. Dia., guaranteed, $40. 32x4, new, Q. D. Dia., $30. 36x4, new, $38. 32x4, new, $22.50. New guaranteed tubes at 20% discount. Delivery auto top, $30. Kastner Tire Repair Co., 2119 Michigan-av. Calumet 1540.

GET A PORTABLE GARAGE SET IN YOUR own yard. Cost less than one year's storage. See samples now on exhibition, at our shop. All kinds and sizes built by KARR PORTABLE HOUSE CO. PHONE H. V. 8256. 2803 IRVING PARK-BLVD.

NYBERG always has the best selection of high grade rebuilt cars. We buy and trade. NYBERG AUTOMOBILE WORKS, INC. 25th and Michigan-av. Calumet 1856.

NEW GARAGE, 36x85 CLEAR SPACE; NO posts; 12th-st. and Michigan-blvd.; steam heat; immediate possession; just the right place for taxicab stand. R. L. HENSON, 1st. fl. R. 613 People's Gas Bldg. Phone Randolph 4067.

FOR SALE—4 CYLINDER FORD TOURING car, fully equipped, top, glass front, speedometer, lamps, gas tank, tire irons, one extra tire, other tires new, everything in good condition; price $650. Address C S 28, Tribune.

FOR SALE—20

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

More New Styles in Tailored Suits

No more interesting display was ever shown in our Women's Apparel Section than right now, as the new styles are brought to light for the first time in a variety amply abundant to meet all demands.

Women's tailored suits in all the popular spring fabrics—new models arriving daily augment our already attractive showing of suits in serges, diagonals, homespuns and fancy worsteds. The coats are in varied lengths suitable for all figures — both semi-close-fitting and Russian blouse effects.

There's a wide variety in coloring and design, both in strictly tailored and handsomely trimmed models. We call particular attention to suits ranging in prices from $40.00 to $60.00. Many of these are in imported materials and in style and workmanship are unequaled. Price ranges—

$22.50 $25.00 $30.00
$40.00 $50.00 $60.00

SUIT $25.00 As illustrated—This model in serge, has 32-inch coat lined with peau de cygne, revere collar of self-color moire. Fastens well to the side and is effectively trimmed with fancy braid and small crochet buttons. Colors are tan, reseda, gray, taupe, Atlantic, navy and also black, $25.00.

SUIT $40.00 As illustrated—Representing only one of the remarkable values at this price. These in fine quality French serge with beautifully braided coat and tunic skirt. The colors—Atlantic blue, tan, navy and gray, also black, $40.00.

$25 $40 Fourth floor, south room

Imported Lace Novelties From Best Makers

Handsome effects in the new trimming laces, wide flouncings and bandings, new silk embroidered lace novelties. Gold and silver lace novelties. We place on special sale 2,500 yards of the very finest grades of French laces and trimming novelties—the season's latest importations—elegant beaded trimmings, colored embroidesed and beaded novelties in bands, galloons, etc. Values regular at double.... *(First floor, north room)* ....yd., *$1.95, $2.45 and $2.95*

SPECIAL:—5,500 yards of real hand made Clany laces and insertions at half price. Edges, wide laces, insertions and beadings—all are greatly in demand for trimming embroidered waists and costumes. This is one of the greatest offerings of the year in our Lace Section.

Imported White Persian Lawn at 25c a Yard

2,500 yards involved in a special line of imported white Persian lawn—at import cost. Purchased from an importer at a decided price concession. A sheer, dainty quality greatly in demand for waists, confirmation and graduation dresses and for children's wear. 45 inches wide. Seldom is it possible for us to create so unusual a value—yd., *(2nd floor, north room)* *25c*

Recently Imported 1910 Printed Irish Dimities

A notable display of genuine Irish dimities in rare and exclusive printings, also fashionable Paquin dots in almost every color. These exquisite fabrics, so popular and well known for years, still maintain the high standard of olden days and are now doubly popular. The summer wardrobe can hardly be called complete without one or more charming frocks of this sheer material. We note a constantly increasing demand for genuine Irish dimities, in which we feature printings on fine corded check and plaid grounds, at very attractive prices, yard..... *(Second floor, north room)* .....*35c, 30c and 25c*

Last Day of the February Sales

February Silk Sale: Final Reductions

To-day's prices are way below the established special prices of our annual sale—the values are unprecedented. Our desire to create new sales records on the last day has prompted us to make these extra reductions.

6,000 yards all silk rough suiting serge at about half price, yard, 78c

These come in solid plain colors and two toned changeable effects, 27 inch—all silk qualities. This offering represents one of the greatest values in the history of our silk section. Every fashionable color and glace color combination included in this collection—offered at practically one-half the standard price. Last-day-of-February sale price, a yard, *78c* *78c*

Second floor, north room.

19-inch taffetas—lots remaining on hand from our great February selling—still further reduced for immediate clearing. 68 shades to select from. Last day's sale price, yard..... *38c*

Plain and novelty weaves in all silk rough stuffs comprising printed dot shantungs, jacquard glace shantungs, satin rajahs and the celebrated miroir rough suiting silks, 24 and 26 inch widths, strictly all silk, regular at double, a yard..... *50c*

Black moire velours, 36-inch, reduced to, yard..92c

36-inch imported all silk black satin mousselines, reduced to, a yard..$1.28

Black peau de cygnes, specially reduced to, yard..48c

Chiffon and Silk Waists: Some Late Arrivals

$8.50 $10.00

Our display of exclusive models in new effects far exceeds the usual showing at this time of the year—we quote a few values that mark the end of our greatest February sale of silk waists.

At $10.00, waist of chiffon cloth over net lining with yoke and under cuff of net with a silver braiding. A very attractive model, and an unusual value at this price.

At $8.50, waist of chiffon made of net lining with yoke of gold embroidered net, offered in many pretty, new shades.

At $8.50, waist illustrated, made of black and white and navy and white checked taffeta silk with tie of contrasting color, making a very smart suit waist.

At $6.50, waist of French messaline silk, the entire waist and sleeve being tucked, open front with detachable frill, offered in a wide line of suit shades, special at $6.50.

At $5.00 and $5.75, several models to select from in practical and exceedingly serviceable styles in both solid colors and checked silk—all marked specially at the two low prices, $5.00 and $5.75.

Fourth floor, north room.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

Men's shoes—first floor, south room. *Women's and Children's shoes—third floor, south room.*

Today is the end of our great February sale of shoes. Special price reductions of a remarkable nature prevail in nearly all our regular lines—and special prices are to be noted on the advanced lines of spring footwear for men, women and children.

"What every woman knows"

Don't scold the stove. It's your fault. People who ride in stage-coaches, scorning swift and comfortable railway trains, have only themselves to blame. This is equally true of those who stick to old-fashioned heating methods when they might have

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The cost of Low-Pressure Steam or Hot Water heating is not now large to begin with, and it soon disappears in the savings in coal and absence of repairs, which quickly repay the cost. Besides, there's no ashes, soot, or noxious coal-gases to ruin your furniture and decorations, and spread ill-health through your family.

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A No. 2121 IDEAL Boiler and 440 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $230, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

A No. 22 IDEAL Boiler and 240 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $120, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

At these prices the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which installation is extra and varies according to climatic and other conditions.

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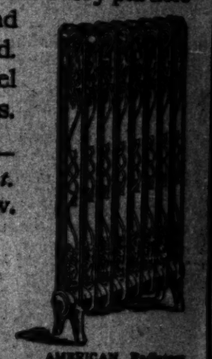

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